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BRIEFS

FUEL PRICES--(NA)--Fuel prices go up an average 12.5 percent today by order of the executive branch, as Fuel Undersecretary Guillermo Walbrocher virtually confirmed yesterday that from now on the public could expect monthly fuel price increases of over 10 percent. By the stroke of a pen the government has therefore gone back on its pledge to keep monthly fuel increases at under 5 percent and reducing them to 3 percent by the end of the year. The larger increases will help the ailing state oil firm YPF, which Walbrocher confirmed was \$3.5 billion in the red, to resolve its finances, although he admitted that the increases would not be enough for YPF to repay its debts. Today's increase brings the price of premium petrol to 1,950 pesos (from 1,760) a 10.8 percent increase. Low-grade fuel goes from 1,450 to 1,610 pesos, an 11 percent increase. Kerosene and gas oil go up 15 percent, from 1,060 to 1,220 pesos. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 Jun 81 p 9]

YPF BONDS--(NA)--The state oil firm YPF is to issue \$100 million worth of foreign bonds on the Tokyo and Frankfurt financial markets in an effort to refinance part of its growing \$4 billion foreign debt. Almost 60 percent of YPF's huge debt must be repaid in the short term, an estimated \$2.4 billion. The price of petrol rose 12 percent this month, in an effort by the government to help YPF improve its financial situation. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Jun 81 p 11]

CSO: 3020/111

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR ELETROBRAS--According to reports from New York the Bank of America has announced that a consortium of 32 banks has granted the Brazilian Electric Power Companies [ELETROBRAS] a \$300-million loan for the first stage of the Tucuruí hydroelectric dam in Para State. [PYO72013 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jun 81]

IDB LOAN FOR METHANOL-The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has approved a \$26 million loan to Brazil. This loan will finance a research program aimed at finding whether metanol can be effectively used as fuel instead of diesel oil. [PYO72013 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Jun 81]

CSO: 9001/198

BRIEFS

REDUCTION OF EXPORT OIL PRICES--Mexico City, 1 Jun (AFP)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Pemex, announced today that Mexico will reduce the current price of the petroleum it exports. Although he did not announce the amount of the reduction, he said the step will be taken to maintain Mexican oil competitiveness in international markets. Diaz Serrano said the loss in (?foreign exchange) stemming from reduction in the international price of petroleum will be compensated by the proceeds from refining oil in other countries. Diaz Serrano held talks in this regard with authorities of Romania and East Germany during a recent trip he made to Europe, according to a Pemex communique. The current price of the two types of crude Mexico sells is Isthmian (light) at \$38.50-per-barrel and Mayan (heavy) at \$32.00-per-barrel, a price which has been in effect since 3 April, when Pemex decided to cut the previous price, which was \$34.50-per-barrel. [Text] [FAO20320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0224 GMT 2 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1422

PARAGUAY'S COLORADO PARTY REJECTS VENEZUELAN SENATE RULING

PT112/13 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] In its ordinary session, the Colorado Party government junta yesterday decided to "strongly condemn and reject a decision made by the Venezuelan Senate on 6 May 1981 for being false, malicious and irresponsible, and for comprising an intolerable violation of the right of self-determination and the principle of nonintervention, approved by the International American Law." According to the reports received, the Venezuelan Senate decided to repudiate the dictatorship of General Stroessner and to stimulate the patriots who seek respect for human rights in Paraguay." [Quote marks as published]

After reading the record of proceedings of the previous session, Juan Ramon Chavez, president of the government junta, read some paragraphs of the decision adopted by the Venezuelan Senate and asked the junta to make a decision on the subject.

According to the report read by Chavez, "On 4 May, General Stroessner completed 27 years in the presidency, acting as a tyrant during that period of time." The clauses of the resolution indicate that "the dictatorship of General Stroessner daily violates all freedoms and rights of the Paraguayan people," "that the Venezuelan people have always been in solidarity with the just causes and the struggle for freedom in Latin America," that "it is our duty to encourage the struggle for the reestablishment of democracy and respect for human rights in the continent."

"The senate decides: to energetically repudiate the dictatorship of General Stroessner. To encourage those patriots who seek respect for human rights in Paraguay. To disseminate as much as possible the publication of the current resolution," the resolution of the Venezuelan senators states.

In view of this decision, the Colorado Party government junta has released a resolution whose clauses state that "on 6 May 1981, the Venezuelan Senate agreed to repudiate the government of his excellency, the president of Paraguay, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, and to encourage those who allegedly struggle for democracy and respect for human rights in Paraguay, a position inadmissible from all points of view, whether ethical or juridical, in addition to violating the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries, reserved to the free and sovereign decision of the peoples."

"Whereas the resolution of the Venezuelan Senate is an obvious example of distorted information on events which take place in Paraguay, stemming from a biased assessment of our situation, without taking into account the real situation in the country,"

"Whereas the Colorado Party, an authentically democratic and traditional political party, and the great majority of the Paraguayan citizenry united in free elections, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws, elected General Stroessner as candidate of that Colorado Party for the presidency and whereas all legally recognized political parties in the country have participated in the elections as a demonstration of the state of law which exists in Paraguay, with the implementation of the democratic and representative many party system."

"Whereas by request of the executive branch, a constituent national convention took place in Paraguay in 1967, with the participation of the legal representatives of all Paraguayan political parties, and whereas this convention had deliberated with all the broadest guarantees, so that the adopted constitution is a positive contribution of all the Paraguayan citizens with the establishment of a stable, representative and democratic regime which allows the national government and all the productive sectors of the country to engage firmly and effectively in the socioeconomic development of the country for the benefit of all the Paraguayan people."

"... in accordance with the current national constitution, the executive branch headed by a patriotic and dynamic citizen who, in the general elections provided by the national constitution and the laws, has received the free and sovereign vote of the great majority of the people, and that the other government branches perform their action in accordance with the constitutional basis of equilibrium and interdependence, and the men who govern them act in compliance with the mandate given to them through free and honest elections." These are the clauses of the government junta resolution. It therefore resolves:

"To energetically condemn and reject the decision made by the Venezuelan Senate on 6 May 1981, for being false, malicious and irresponsible, and for comprising an intolerable violation of the right for self-determination and the principle of nonintervention approved by the International American Law." The government junta only dealt with this subject in its session yesterday.

CSO: 3010/1438

URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, BOLIVIA SIGN UNIPABOL ACT OF ADDITION

[T04155] Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 May 81 p 4-5

[Text] Bolivian Integration Minister Alberto Somo Kinabdy, Uruguayan Economic and Finance Minister Valentin Ariasendi Elgue and Paraguayan Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos met on 29 May 1981 in the city of Asuncion, Paraguay.

Paraguayan Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos was elected chairman of the meeting and Urafin Durio Centurion was named secretary general. Executive Secretary Eulalio B. Palacios also attended the meeting.

They then proceeded to sign the charter creating the UNIPABOL group as an institution with a legal international status, which will have its headquarters in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

The basic objectives of the new organization are: to coordinate the tasks of the representatives of the parties on the ICB Board of Directors and, when deemed necessary, in other international organizations of a financial nature; to intensify trade, cultural, artistic and scientific exchanges; to promote action for improving the conditions of navigability of their rivers and to try to harmonize their legislation regarding navigation; to promote the improvement of road, railroad, river, air and telecommunications interconnections; and to study projects and implement other actions of common interest.

The ministers agreed to highlight the fact that they will put every effort behind this agreement and the integration processes in which the three countries are participating--which are currently the 1940 Montevideo Treaty which created the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the 1949 Brasilia Treaty which established the River Plate Basin System--and thus seek adequate solutions to the needs of their particular economic structures.

The Bolivian Integration minister expressed his desire to write into this act, in the name of the government of his country, that: "Bolivia, in view of its geographical position as the keystone for continental integration, has considered and will continue to consider it a priority and essential matter in the regional and inter-regional integration and cooperation systems and that within this policy it has secured the decisive participation in UNIPABOL because it believes that the concentrated effort of the three countries, united in the political will of their governments, will be very fruitful in the short term."

"The improvement of the conditions of navigability and, in, the port infrastructure will allow Bolivia to communicate with the Atlantic Ocean and will thus become a palliative for its landlocked situation until there is reparation for the serious historical injustice that this country is suffering.

"It is over that the member countries of this new system will support every type of integrational action that will imply adequate solutions to the problems emerging from the circumstantial landlocked situation of Bolivia."

During the course of the sessions the following resolutions, which are included as an annex to this act, were submitted to and unanimously approved by the ministers:

Resolution 1/1: The naming of the executive secretary.

Resolution 2/1: Thanks expressed to the executive secretary, Emilio R. Palacios.

Resolution 3/1: Resolutions of the Joint Permanent Commission of UNIPABOL.

Resolution 4/1: Agreement for seat location.

Resolution 5/1: 1982-83 budget.

Resolution 6/1: Seat of the next meeting of ministers.

By decision of the ministers it was agreed to accept the invitation of the Bolivian Government to hold the next meeting of ministers in that country.

It was also decided by consensus of the ministers that the executive secretariat of UNIPABOL will be exercised provisionally, until the agreements come into force, by Santiago Antuna, of Uruguay.

The Uruguayan and Bolivian ministers agreed that the following be inserted: "The Bolivian and Uruguayan representatives pay tribute to the important role Paraguayan Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos in this process of creating UNIPABOL. He has been the main promoter of this idea and they express the satisfaction with which they will receive the finance minister at any of the meetings of the permanent representatives, which would be a special occasion in which he will be the honorary chairman of the session."

COR 8810/1439

DEVALLET DISCUSSES ENSUEQUING, EXILES, EXPULSIONS

Covered BUREAU in Spanish 25-31 May 81 pp 16-27

[Report on interview with Haitian President Jean-Claude Devallet and Haitian Foreign Minister Edouard Franqueux, by Luis Manuel Martinez; date and place not given]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, May 1981--The government of Jean-Claude Devallet has celebrated two anniversaries with inauguration ceremonies, propaganda, parades, custom provisions and posters.

On 22 April Jean-Claude Devallet marked the 10th anniversary of the day when he, as a young man, succeeded his father in the presidency of the republic. And on 17 May 1980, Michele Bennett gave the regime a new flavor when she married the sixth lifetime president of Haiti.

And this climate, in a country whose official language (French) has not displaced Creole as the lingua spoken by 90 percent of the population, and whose road levels are the lowest in the hemisphere, Venezuela appears to have changed as a friend from which Haitians expect understanding and generosity.

In more than 10 interviews with the president himself and with Foreign Minister Edouard Franqueux, businessmen, artists and professionals, words of respect for our country were heard.

The most representative of these opinions, the most significant, were those of the chief of state and his foreign minister.

Jean Claude Devallet (PDS), who does not like explicit commitments, was very clear.

"I am not interested in criticizing Venezuelan policy. But I believe that Venezuela has a long time to come to its senses and react to Cuba's real intentions concerning its democratic future. Events revealed, in all its rugged and diverse, Cuba's aggressive attitude against Venezuela."

"In 1981 we resumed relations, and since then Haiti has been Venezuela's best friend in the Caribbean."

"Relations between our two countries are extremely important. This explains why all the groups and the extremist press make every effort to sow discord. It amounts to time working to harmony on many common goals."

(Question) In recent statements, former Minister Rodrigo Ballester said that the groups of Bolivian police are being trained in Cuba in order to go on operations. What do you think of that?

(Answer) In 1963 we were the victims of a Cuban invasion. That year we broke off relations with Cuba, and since then the tense atmosphere of new aggression has often been added to the international press. We are used to these threats. If Cuba keeps the attitude of wanting to visit us, we will give her a dignified, overwhelming welcome.

Doesn't international non intervention has the least popular support in Bolivia?

(Question) And what about the Venezuelan claim to the Guayana region?

(Answer) As we watch the border conflict closely, we know that the Partial Peace agreement is about to expire. Our philosophy and our traditional friendship with the people of those Bolinas are binding. We support Venezuela, and we will act prudently, as Bolivia a responsible chief of state, to make our position as effective as possible.

The so-called "Night of Terror," of 20 December, when the most noteworthy leaders of the Christian Democratic Party and the Social Christian Party were expelled from Bolivia, drew this comment from JDS:

"The international press is not interested in investigating, much less understanding, the terrorism in Bolivia. Many negative comments are published by editors, many inaccuracies. In Bolivia too many conspiracies, subversive threats and sedition propaganda are launched to try to destroy the structures of stability and peace that will allow us to move gradually toward higher levels of development and civilization. We will always respond with the same measures. We will not hesitate to proceed to fulfill our responsibilities."

Regarding the end of the attempt to give democracy a chance, Dvalley accepts:

"In my message to the Legislative Assembly I reaffirmed my decision to keep the political options open, but that does not mean we have to allow a few days, totally out of touch with today's Bolivia, to come and give us lessons in democracy. In any democracy, the first words are order, work and social well-being.

"To govern in a period of abundance is easy. But the country has presented us with a challenge and we have accepted. This challenge is primarily to promote new industries, modernize our agriculture and reduce unemployment while raising levels of health and education.

"I recognize that in the past year my wife has made great strides, establishing pharmacies where medicine can be purchased at low prices, homes for the elderly, and dining facilities where thousands of children can have lunch every day.

"The Michelle B. Dvalley Foundation will be a new tool for social action within the structure of my government."

International Development requires time in Caracas, and now he is deeply involved in the formulation of programs to boost agricultural productivity and the volume of industrial production over the next 10 years.

"We look around us and realize that we are an oasis of stability and work, in contrast to the turbulence of the Caribbean."

Ministerial Deputy: Magis Domínguez

Foreign Minister Edward Domínguez brought up the subject of repression by announcing that the International Red Union has been invited to visit Haitian prisons and to talk to all sectors of the population to report on "torture, massive human rights violations and abuse and persecution of political dissidents."

Concerning Venezuela oil, he emphasized that last November Haiti signed a contract to provide 3,000 barrels of petroleum a day, while Venezuela, which is to supply a smaller amount, has still not signed a contract.

"This contract is based on the specifications of the Energy Cooperation Pact which was signed in San José, Costa Rica, in August 1980."

"We'll now see greater assistance in financing, technical aid and agricultural programs not only from locally, the Federal Republic of Germany, Taiwan, the United States, Canada and France."

He also announced that next month he will travel to Santo Domingo to discuss with his Dominican colleague the progress of the joint border development program.

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NO: 8015 / 1180

FORMER NAVY COMMANDER CRITICIZES VIDELA ADMINISTRATION

PT031790 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 ON 3 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (NA)--Admiral (Ret) Emilio Massera, former navy commander in chief and one of the founders of the present military government process, today strongly criticized former President Jorge Videla's administration by accusing it of virtually taking the country into bankruptcy. He warned that if no drastic corrective measures are implemented to permit the nation to overcome the state of emergency it is going through, "the truth may be realized too late."

"Dissent will no longer be admitted by either Argentina or the Argentines," the former navy chief said, adding that "few times in this country has so much been said and so little been done."

Massera expressed his critical remarks in the main article of the magazine *CADU*, which is published under his orientation. The magazine was presented to the press during a conference given at a downtown hotel tonight.

The magazine's main article entitled "Judging 5 Years of the Process," includes the opinions of former navy secretary general Vice Adm (Ret) Humberto Fracassi and a 13-point outline of the goals to which the armed forces have been committed since they assumed power in March 1976 but which have not been accomplished, except for the eradication of guerrillas.

According to the magazine, the goals which have not been accomplished include political sovereignty, the enforcement of law and order, and economic, political and social fulfillment for the Argentine people. Unaccomplished goals also include business programs, plans for the implementation of an effective educational system and Argentina's international standing within the "Western Hemisphere" context.

"All Argentines," Massera said in his article, "won the war, but a group of Argentines stole the peace from us."

He recalled that "While still a military junta member, my comrades and I made an analysis of the situation and I became aware of dangerous signs. My words

were not always correctly understood and there were those who thought that concealment of the truth could be instrumental in safeguarding the institutions' prestige."

"When we started realizing that there was an increasingly greater difference between the actual situation and the principles that gave ethical sense and historical justification to the process; because a group--tolerated and defended by its chief--was placing fragmentation bombs at Argentina's creative heart, I realized the circumstantial peace we were enjoying was an optical illusion which deceived us with dialectical juggling, while the nation and its future were being damaged," the article said.

"Those of us who were able to see the truth behind a curtain of figures, statistical data and promises started to demand the bloodless and honorable remedy of admitting mistakes had been made in order to start all over again," but "the stiff arrogance of the 'perfect ones' opposed the idea in the name of something they called loyalty, which in the long run turned into complicity," the article added.

Masera accused the former executive branch (former president Videla) of showing "disregard for the people and for the people's ability to realize that they were being deceived," and said that "the main fuse [life-fusible] of that group, which was unable to destroy our beloved Argentina, boldly stated that business, industrial and financial disasters were clear signs of the healthy situation we were about to reach soon."

"What distressed me most," Masera added, "was to see my comrades who held high government positions--since I knew them all--striving with the most genuine good faith to stick to the established course of action, while the executive branch, sheltered behind its proud imperviousness, almost methodically violated the principles which had given moral support to the process."

"Those who at that time called me an alarmist and a demagogue agree with me now that the country has practically gone bankrupt," Masera regretted.

In his article, the former naval chief declined to judge the effectiveness of the measures taken by the present government. "I believe they are doing their best," he said.

He added: "But I think that what is being done is not enough to regain a minimum degree of confidence because while some officials in charge of finance and production matters increasingly acknowledge the extent of the disaster inherited from the former government; others, sticking to what I consider to be a mistaken loyalty, try to show a very demoralizing continuity."

After strongly criticizing the former government further, Masera said in his presentation note: "While it is true that our people have become skeptical, they are not yet cynical. At the bottom of everybody's soul there is a great need to believe that Argentina and Argentines are able to overcome adversity. But doubt will no longer be admitted by either Argentina or Argentines."

"Let us stop refusing to take notice of the distressing reality. Enough of rhetoric, enough of grandiloquent speeches. Let us stop hiding the truth. Let us be careful, we are in an emergency situation. A decision must be urgently made because otherwise the truth may be realized too late."

Delivering copies of the first issue of the biweekly magazine, Admiral Masera said that "It is the result of the effort of an important group of Argentines engaged in the creation of a movement, of a political party based on social democracy."

CSO: 8010/1431

GENERAL MENENDEZ DEPLORES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY111930 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1938 QNT 10 Jun 8:

[Text] Mendoza, 10 Jun (NA)--Former Third Corps Commander Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez today voiced his "concern and anxiety" over the situation of the Argentina people and pointed out that "We are witnessing an economic phase which has distorted the objectives of the process."

In a statement to Radio De Cuyo Menendez indicated that the "state is ever-present and more asphyxiating than ever." He added: "We cannot have our democracy frustrated once again" and emphasized that "the process must attain its goals because that, and only that, is what it has been implemented for."

Menendez said that in Corbacha "I can see the effects of the critical economic situation everywhere, not only in the fields but also in industry." He stressed that "in this regard the process has not fulfilled its objectives."

He said: "Not only has it failed to fulfill these objectives but it has strayed away entirely from the initial guidelines and documents of the process which we prepared in March 1976."

He indicated that the "state is ever-present and more asphyxiating than ever" and this makes me "deeply concerned over the situation."

Menendez, who is currently the president of the so-called Movement for the Strengthening of Sovereignty (MAS), insisted on the "significance of free and private enterprises and the absence of a business-managing state."

He added: "This economic stage which we have gone through--I know nothing about the one which is beginning now--has not complied with this philosophy since it has maintained an artificially undervalued dollar controlling the exchange and financial market. This means that instead of applying the philosophy of free enterprise it has applied a predominantly interventionist philosophy."

The former commander of the Third Corps praised the freedom of demand and supply but stresses the need to "protect the country from the onslaught of imports," especially so as to benefit certain industries chosen "because they are beneficial to the country. This has not been done either."

He guaranteed that "it would be incorrect to say that former minister Partidos de Ros has complied with the economic philosophy of the process."

Menemius stressed that "the process is not aimed at the economic situation alone" and indicated that "unfortunately the main goals of the process are not about to be fulfilled. Such is the case of the basic objective which is to pave the way for the timely installation of a strong and stable democracy."

CSO: 8010/1421

GOVERNMENT UPHOLDS SUPREME COURT RULING

PROVIDE Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] (BA)--The government has placed Benito Alberto Moya, who was being held at the disposal of the executive branch, under restricted freedom.

Moya, who had previously been found innocent of charges linking him to subversive groups, was ordered released by the supreme court in a May ruling which ordered the executive to either allow him to leave the country or place him under a regime of restricted freedom.

The ruling had been thought likely to spawn a power conflict between the executive branch and the supreme court.

Moya's picture leaving the Rawson Jail where he was being held was published on Sunday by the Trelew daily EL CHUBUT.

The supreme court had served notice of its ruling to the executive on 26 May, allowing the government 15 working days to release Moya.

After leaving the Rawson Jail, Moya left for Tucuman, where he had lived until his arrest in 1975 on charges of acting as a propagandist for a subversive organization.

The charges against him were lifted in 1979, but the government ordered him held under the provisions for the state of siege. Moya's case finally reached the supreme court, which ordered him released.

The court ruling, which was analyzed and complied with by the ruling junta, had given rise to many versions in court circles. Some of the rumours were to the effect that the supreme court members would resign if the government spurned the ruling.

CEO: 3020/111

BALBIN CRITICIZES JUNTA LEADERS RECENT SPEECHES

P1091931 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1836 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Cipolletti, Rio Negro, 7 Jun (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, the leader of the Radical Civic Union (UCR), today sharply criticized the recent statement issued by the members of the military junta. He noted: "It is a good thing that the ballot boxes have been put away and not burned."

In a telephone conversation from his La Plata residence with local radio station LU-19 La Voz Del Conahue, Balbin sharply criticized the recent speeches delivered by Army Commander Leopoldo Galtieri and Air Force Commander Omar Graffigna.

Asked about his opinion on the speech delivered by Graffigna on 27 May he said: "At a time in which the people need to be optimistic, when they need to have faith, when they need to be reassured, it is not encouraging to say that the process is going to last as long as they want and that they are going to call elections when they feel like it."

Asked about General Galtieri's phrase "the ballot boxes are well kept," Balbin said: "It is a good thing that the ballot boxes have been put away and not burned." But he noted that "without the participation of all the national sectors national problems will not be overcome."

He added: "When we refer to this issue we are not talking about calling elections tomorrow but of an active participation of civilian sectors in the process so that we may avoid this distance that undermines and hinders good relations between the armed forces and the private sector."

Balbin was also asked about the criticism that former Navy Commander Adm Emilio Massera (ret) recently launched against the Videla administration.

Balbin answered: "It is in agreement with what the UCR has been saying for a long time, since we sought a solution to the process in 1976."

He added: "At that time we were misunderstood and we were told that we were hungry for elections. When we criticized the arrogance of the economic team then we were told that we were wrong."

He noted: "But now after 5 years, it turns out that all our warnings on the results of that economic policy have come true."

Balbin also noted that Argentina is now in chaos, "particularly in the region where I live. But we also warned about the consequences, the crisis that the (Upper) Valley (the Rio Negro and El Neuquen Rivers) were going to experience as a result of harmful economic policy."

CSO: 2010/1437

DAILY BAILS NEW U.S. DEFENSIVE POLICY

PY091309 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Jun 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Defensive Measures"]

[Text] There is nothing new in the fact that the current U.S. Government is making efforts to change the image which the prior administration left the country. Neither can there be any doubts that despite the broad confidence in his administration received by Mr Reagan so far he has still a long way to go before his intentions come true.

A recent survey revealed a "clearly conservative turn" of most U.S. citizens, a "national optimism" unprecedented in recent years, and indicated that President Reagan has reached the proper level of popularity to make the change of course he has proposed.

However, the United States must still resolve domestic economic difficulties and strengthen its international image somewhat undermined by recent mishaps in order to be able to implement its new policy.

Within this framework we must view recent statements of James Buckley, under secretary for security assistance, science and technology to the effect that the United States will not only strengthen and update its own military forces but that it is also prepared to help other nations of the free world to do the same with theirs.

In other words, Under Secretary Buckley--who has announced that the government will soon issue a policy statement on sales of arms and related services and products--meant that the U.S. Government is prepared to lift the restrictions levied by Reagan's predecessor and that it wants to remain free to sell arms to all those countries with which it has friendly relations.

Thus, it will instill new life into the alliances which have been weakened and will establish new ones which, if need be, could allow it to assume a firm position toward the Soviet Union and its allies.

Neither must we overlook the fact that through the above-mentioned attitude the United States seeks to recover markets lost to other arms manufacturers who had taken advantage of the gaps created by U.S. restrictions. For the Reagan administration, this new policy would mean killing two birds with one stone because

it would gain in terms of foreign relations while expanding the U.S. military industry would rev up the domestic production apparatus strengthening the currently recession economy.

Even though Under Secretary Buckley did not forget to say that these sales would be "carefully thought out," and even listed several conditions whose fulfillment the government is prepared to demand before authorizing the sale of arms, it remains to be seen how far President Reagan can maneuver politically in order to make his policy prevail. It is worth recalling that just 2 weeks ago the foreign relations subcommittee of the two houses of the U.S. Congress opposed the lifting of the arms embargo against Argentina, even though the president's desire to end this ban had been clearly stated by the State Department.

(Ref: 2010/143)

POLITICIAN WARNS AGAINST SUPRAPRESIDENTIAL POWERS

PROUDS) Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (SA)--Former military officer and current political leader Francisco Manrique has warned against the prejudice prevailing among suprapresidential powers and drew a parallel between Argentina and Iran by saying "may we never have an Ayatollah Galtieri, an Ayatollah Lambruschini and an Ayatollah Croffigna." He added: "Please let the president of the nation take care of the government, please let him."

In a statement to Radio Continental Manrique said: "The other day I read a report that Iran's spiritual leader (Ayatollah Khomeini) was upset with the president of the nation and that made me think: what is going on in Argentina? Could it not be that our three spiritual leaders are upset with the president? If this is true we are experiencing threefold ayatollism and this is very bad."

The president of the Federal Party compared the Argentine military junta with the Ayatollah Khomeini by saying that in Argentina "the problem is no longer economic" but "clearly political." He clarified this saying he had no offense in mind but he was "merely trying to awaken people to the fact that it is impossible to go on like this, that it is necessary to have an executive president, that it is necessary to have a man who gets things done."

Manrique said: "If the junta sees that things are not going all right then the best they can do is just change him (Viola), but in the meantime they should let him go on with his work, they should give him room to move around."

Manrique insisted that "this image, this national brand of ayatollism must be discontinued once and for all, we must start to respect hierarchies. If ever Argentina had a problem it is the loss of hierarchic status of the authorities."

When asked whether Viola's hands were tied by the power structure or by his solidarity for former Minister Juan Martinez de Hoz, Manrique answered: "On both counts." He added that the president is "treading on thin ice" because the "political basis which supports him is not strong enough."

Manrique, who spoke during the program "Napoleona and the News" indicated that "now, after experiencing hard times, we have a new style of government which I hope will be the best for all. This is not a question of crowning a king, of saying 'long live Viola' or 'out with Viola', it is to say long 'live the Argentine people'."

CS-3: 3010/1437

BRIEFS

POLICE CONFIRM ARRESTS--Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA)--A police spokesman today confirmed that about 100 persons were arrested in a house located in the Paternal neighborhood but he refused to give further details. The spokesman confirmed that the detainees were taken to the police precinct No 27 building where presumably they are still being held. Charges of the arrest were made by officials from the Catulo Castillo Cultural Center, located on Gurruchaga and Warnes Street, where the incident was registered. [Text] [PT052013 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 5 Jun 81]

ARREST OF JOURNALIST--Buenos Aires, 1 Jun (NA)--Journalist Rodolfo Gallo del Castillo, 36, was detained tonight by personnel who identified themselves as belonging to the federal police, the journalist's family members revealed tonight. According to them, the operation took place at 2130 in a cafe on the Avenida de Mayo. They added that as of after midnight questions that had been made to clarify the incident had been fruitless, since police precincts of that zone denied that journalist Gallo del Castillo has been taken there. [Text] [PT021528 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0314 GMT 2 Jun 81]

PERONISTS ARRESTED--Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA)--About 180 persons were arrested early this morning at the Catulo Castillo Cultural Center on Gurruchaga and Warnes Streets, according to officials of the cultural center. The cultural center groups together Peronist intellectuals and artists who at the time were discussing "popular songs" when officers of the 27A police precinct interrupted the meeting. Among the Peronists who were arrested are Peronist leaders Lilia Baraloguei de Inamuno and Guillermo Hernandez, Salta poet Ariel Petrocelli, and popular musicians Fabre de Paula and Roberto Airala. When they learned of the incident, Peronist leaders Eloy Canosa, Jose Maria Rosa, Jose Maria Castinoira de Dios, Roberto Aren and Paulino Nienbro sent telegrams to the Interior Ministry requesting the freedom of the detainees. Desolinda Bittel, Peronist Party vice president, also issued a communique from Resistencia noting that this incident is part of a campaign of intimidation against the Justicialist Party. [Text] [PT051850 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1134 GMT 5 Jun 81]

PERONIST YOUTHED SCARE GOVERNMENT--Buenos Aires, 1 Jun (NA)--According to information given during a press conference here today, the Santa Fe police released the 27 young Peronists early this morning who had been detained on Saturday night. The young people began to be set free just after 0200, after having been questioned by the police, on orders of Federal Judge Nestor Reibon, leaders of the Peronist

youth explained. During the press conference they also released a declaration in which they stress the fact that it is "highly contradictory that there is a call for dialogue and youth participation and yet at the same time the intentions of the young justicialists are repressed." They indicated that the government intends to "leave out the youth faction of the country's largest party by prohibiting a meeting that had the intention of preparing the bases for the reorganization of Peronist youth." [Cacery] [PT021704 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 1 Jun 81]

SAUD TRADE MISSION--Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM)--A proposal to form joint ventures was made today by under secretary for international commercial negotiations Alfredo Raposo to a Saudi mission that is visiting the country. The mission, headed by (Ismail Abu Daud), president of the Saudi Chamber of Trade and Industry, is very interested in developing agriculture. It met with Minister of Trade and Maritime Interests Carlos Garcia Martinez. The Saudi businessmen stressed that they are not only interested in buying meat but that they would also like to be fully aware of the possibilities of trade between the two countries. [PT012102 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 29 May 81 PT]

CATTLE HERD DECLINING--(NA)--The number of cattle in Argentina has dropped by 600,000 head since last June, according to a high-level Agriculture Ministry source. The source said that towards the middle of last year there were an estimated 35.6 million head of cattle and this figure has now dropped to 35 million. This state of affairs has caused the government some anxiety. If this drop in stocks continues it might restrict exports and the beef available for local consumption. Private sources said that current stocks were as low as 34 million head. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 11]

FISH PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (NA)--It has been reported that 83,000 tons of fish were captured during the first quarter of this year and that 68,300 were taken at high seas and 14,700 in the coastal areas. During this period, exports reached 30,900 tons, including 25,900 tons of frozen fish and 5,000 of fresh fish. (Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2328 GMT 3 Jun 81)

WAGE INCREASE--Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA)--The government has approved a 10-percent wage increase for government employees. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0113 GMT 8 Jun 81 PT]

CRUI 0010/1431

TALKS HELD TO EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES OF SDP-FNEM MERGER

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Article by Athena Dorianne]

[Text] Members of the minority Free National Democratic Movement are talking with "at least one prominent, senior" member of the majority Social Democratic Party to try to hammer out a formula under which both parties could merge, FNEM leader Randal Isaacs said today.

Mr Isaacs said talks have been going on "and are still going on" at "different levels." He said that neither he, nor SDP leader Norman Solomon is involved.

And as to charges that he has met with three SDP members "in an effort to lure them away from the SDP to the FNEM," Mr Isaacs said. "I have had talks with members of the SDP, but this is not what I am talking about. There have been (separate) talks between members of the FNEM, other than myself, and at least one member of the SDP, not with the view of luring that particular member away, but with a view to finding an acceptable formula for both parties (to merge)."

Mr Isaacs said FNEM members have tried to persuade SDP members to join the FNEM, but this he saw as "no big deal" and "part of politics."

"I have talked to FLF's about joining the FNEM. I and other FNEM supporters have talked to SDP sympathisers with a view to winning them over, and members of the SDP have been talking with FNEM sympathisers for the same reason.

"In addition to this, I insist that members of the FNEM, other than myself, have been talking to at least one member of the SDP to try to find a formula for both parties to merge," Mr Isaacs said.

He said it would be premature to elaborate, adding only that "we would like to go into the next elections a unified opposition if at all possible." He said the question of a merger was "inaccurately blown out of proportion" in the morning paper, and further publicity could only do harm.

Mr Solomon said he knew of one "maybe two" conversations one of his colleagues had had with two PNM supporters "who are by no means senior."

"But they were only conversations. They were not talks that had any official sanctioning from the SDP side, as far as I know the PNM."

Quipped Mr Isaacs, "If he doesn't know about them, then his member didn't tell him."

Mr Solomon said that three of his parliamentary colleagues had met with Mr Isaacs in a "one-on-one" situation. Mr Isaacs, he said, tried to get the three members to "abandon" the SDP and join the PNM.

"On each occasion Mr Isaacs was soundly rebuffed and rejected and was told there was no way of that ever happening. I'm surprised that Mr Isaacs should have even considered talks of that nature," Mr Solomon said.

"He is quite right in his assumption that I do know in considerable detail of the talks he has had with my colleagues in his efforts to lure them away from the SDP to the PNM."

Mr Solomon said his colleagues on each occasion gave him a full and detailed report on the meeting, where it took place, what was said, and the final conclusion "and that conclusion was no way."

"It appears then that Mr Isaacs' concept of inter-party talks is a very different concept than the concept that is shared by my colleagues and myself," he said.

Mr Solomon also denied to the best of his knowledge that his members tried to lure PNM sympathisers into joining the SDP.

On April 8, Mr Solomon said he delivered a letter to Mr Isaacs, congratulating him on his appointment as leader of the PNM and suggesting that they initiate talks between both parties.

Mr Solomon said the letter was composed with the help and approval of all of his colleagues. Up until noon today, he had not received a reply, he said.

Mr Isaacs said he did not answer the letter for several reasons. "I decided I was going to reply even before (a story appeared in THE GUARDIAN) this morning," Mr Isaacs said. He said he would answer Mr Solomon's letter today.

"There were a number of reasons why I didn't respond right away," Mr Isaacs said. "First of all he wrote to me just after I became leader and I had lots of things to do. I was a stranger...I had to make sure how the party felt and, quite frankly, I had information that he (Solomon) was not interested in a merger."

Responded Mr Solomon, "I can only say this, having given my word that certain things would be retained in confidence, I can only say in response to that allegation by Mr Isaacs that, in my view, he is in a position to know better."

"I feel the political opposition in this country is made a great deal more difficult by the fact that the opposition is not only split, but it seems to me that the FNM have been attacking the NDP rather more than they have been attacking the PLP."

This "chipping away" at the opposition, he said, "does make Government's job at the polls rather easier."

Mr Solomon said he favours a merger between both opposition parties, "if the terms and conditions are acceptable to all."

"If you look at it from a purely intellectual point of view, the most desired thing from a purely political point of view would be the unification of every single opposition party and individual entity in the Bahamas" for the purpose of defeating the PLP, Mr Solomon said.

CSG: 3023

NPC FORMS COMMITTEES TO DEAL WITH NATION'S PROBLEMS

Receives THE TRIBUNE in English 12 May 61 p 1

[Excerpt]

The controversial National Progressive Committee today announced the formation of five branches through which it plans to deal with many of the problems facing the Salvadorans.

The committee also denied "false rumors" that it is a political group. "That is conclusive evidence."

"We are a civic organization," said secretary-general Benedito Cus. "We are interested in a serious organization, helping the helpless and those in need, guiding the misguided youth, comforting the sick, visiting the old folk, in addition to our regular hospital and prison work, to name a few."

During a press conference at Teatro Quetzal, the NPC confirmed its support of the Immovable Property (Land) Bill, which has been passed in the House of Assembly.

The sub-committees will deal with youth and unemployment, prostitution, disease and relief, news and information, and social and recreation.

Cus said the NPC will function through these committees "making its work similar to that of the Salvadorean Chamber of Commerce."

At a recent dinner of officers, William "Lito" Cortes was re-elected chairman. Benedito was retained as vice chairman. Cus got the secretary-general's post. E. Rury Thompson was elected director of public relations-treasurer. Jesus Murillo got the assistant secretary-general's post, and Mrs. David A. Brown, the

executive chairman.

"The organization desires any form of violence," Cus said. "We are opposed to violence period. We will oppose any individual or any group who seeks to use violence as a means of achieving their goals."

"We must only use the means that took place during the elections of 1972 and only to go on record as advising the political groupings and other individuals to refrain from any form of violence in the forthcoming elections so that we can only do damage to the nation."

Although they claim to be non-political, Thompson had a "no violence" when asked whether the organization would support any particular political party or candidate in the next elections.

"We are not here to vote to support, to endorse, endorse and endorse," Cus said. "We are here to bring out of darkness to the light."

In explaining the various committees, Cus said the disease and relief committee will seek to ease those who have lost belongings as a result of natural disasters.

The membership committee is to recruit a youth-leadership and any individual in the Salvadoran, regardless of their political leaning is eligible to join. Presently there are 400 members in the NPC, Cus said.

The news and information committee deals with news events in the community and around the Salvadoran. It covers social and political matters.

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION TO LOAN--Progressive Liberal Party members in the House of Assembly last night voted to allow Government to borrow \$150 million for further lending to the financially-plagued Hotel Corporation of the Bahamas. This came despite strenuous objections by the Opposition that Government should stay out of private enterprises, particularly the tourist industry, described by one as "the economic bloodstream" of the country. "We are diametrically opposed to the Government becoming involved in private enterprise especially so when that enterprise is the very bloodstream of the country," Free National Democratic Movement parliamentary leader Henry Bostwick said. Both the FNDM and the official Opposition Social Democratic Party berated Government for failing to produce in the House copies of the Hotel Corporation's financial statement as required by law. The Government has agreed to borrow the \$150 million for further lending to the Corporation and to enable Government to guarantee certain contractual obligations of the Corporation. Some of the money is to be used for constructing, furnishing and equipping the 730-room Cable Beach Hotel; improving the beaches and constructing a new pier for the Cable Beach Hotel; for constructing, furnishing and equipping the casino at the Cable Beach Hotel, among other things, and for renovating other properties of the Corporation. [Excerpts] [Nassau THE TRINIAN in English 14 May 81 pp 1,11]

CSC: 2029

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RISE--Bridgetown, Barb., (CANA)--More than 800 Barbadians lost their jobs during the last six months, as recession in the United States took a toll on the largely North American-run electronic assembly industry here, the NATION newspaper reported today. The layoffs have been climbing since late last year, when Applied Magnetics, Ltd., one of the firms, closed down, sending home 266 workers, the newspaper said. Since then, three other businesses--Sigma Barbados, Ltd., Fawcett Input Centre, Ltd., and Caribbean Technology--have gone out of business, and at least three others have reduced their staff, putting more than 600 persons on the breadline. "Barbadians employed in the electronics industry have been losing their jobs at the rate of five a day over the past six months," the newspaper said. [Excerpt] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 26 May 81 p 3]

CSG: 8029

DAILY INTERVIEWS PLANNING MINISTER DELFIN NETO

PT030119 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 May 81 Supplement p 3

[Interview granted by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfin Neto to O GLOBO in Brasilia--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] In your statement to the Congressional Investigation Commission looking into the problem of interest rates in the Chamber of Deputies last April, you denied that the economic policy has been turned around 180 degrees. However, it became clear that the changes were part of a strategy which had been adopted, that the changes have been programmed in advance. Can you explain this better?

[Answer] We can say that in 1979 we had some idle capacity in the economy. When I took over that year, problems already existed: oil prices, food scarcity, salaries, agriculture needing incentive, and need for income distribution. What did we do? We applied corrections which seemed appropriate.

The most serious problem was that agriculture had had 3 years of drought. This left us without any stockpile. It was also decapitalized. What was needed? First, to recover agriculture. Massive investments in agriculture demanded a liberal attitude regarding means of payment since resources for transfer from other sectors were not available. There were also excessive government expenditures. These could not be brought under control over a short term. All of this created conditions for rather vigorous inflation.

On the other hand, in November 1979 we drew a new salary law granting important increases in real salaries. This would certainly add more inflationary pressure.

The combination of all these factors--oil prices, food scarcity, salary, agricultural investments--created conditions for an accelerated inflation. And one of the key points in the process was granting a relative distribution of income as demanded by society.

[Question] Was there indeed a distribution of income?

[Answer] Yes. But how could there be a distribution of income if we had not adopted some measures to boost the real salary and still keep prices under control, as we did?

[Question] But prices did climb quite a bit.

[Answer] Prices went up but we did not lose control over them, as is now evident.

In addition to that policy, including some liberalization toward agriculture and the absorption of the tremendous oil price increase (from \$14 to \$34 per barrel), we had to face up to a serious food scarcity caused by drought. As for the salary policy, it was necessary to adopt measures to transfer income from capital to labor.

Had we not done so, had we not taken those measures, we would have had runaway inflation.

[Question] Was price control fundamental then?

[Answer] Yes, because otherwise prices would have gone up to neutralize increases in real salaries, more so when the economy had recovered some breathing room. So we had to adopt a rigid policy of price control, and some policy for the control of rate of exchange and monetary correction. Without price control, the monopolizing and oligopolistic industrial sector would have taken all the advantages it wanted. Without some control over the exchange rate after a substantial devaluation of the currency (30 percent in late 1979), we would have benefitted exports in a way absolutely incompatible with the distribution of income we wanted to have. Without monetary control we would have remunerated capital as we were remunerating labor, then nothing would have been changed.

[Question] The objective of the economic policy in that phase was to redistribute income. Do you believe the objective was achieved?

[Answer] Of course. The increase of the average real salary from 1979 to 1980 was substantial, a truly important increase. That increase would have never occurred without that policy. The increase was achieved, earnings increased. But earnings cannot continue to go up at 9, 10 percent in real salary per year. No economy in the world could afford this.

At that point it was necessary to recover some equilibrium. This means that gains made will not be lost again.

[Question] Policy changes are then intended to correct income distribution?

[Answer] Since August, September and October 1980, we began to reverse the situation by accelerating monetary correction and exchange rate devaluation, by liberalizing price controls so as to attain a relative equilibrium between remuneration for labor and remuneration for capital. An equilibrium permitting the stabilization of the economy and--we hope--the reduction of internal and external pressures.

[Question] Does that mean that you do not see any contradiction between the 1979-80 economic policy and the 1981 economic policy?

[Answer] There really are no contradictions in the economic policy. People think that a policy has always the same objective. Then if the policy is changed they believe that it was changed because it was wrong.

[Question] People believe that changes are meant to improve. Therefore, the change implies that something was wrong...

[Answer] Nothing like that: If I am going down a road in a north to south direction and then I decide to go from east to west, I will have to change direction because it all depends on the destination I want to reach. I believe that the economic policy is consistent with its objectives, not necessarily with time. It is a preposterous proposition to think that a policy has to be consistent with itself, that is to say, that it cannot be changed.

[Question] In that case, are there prospects for new economic changes in 1981 according to needs?

[Answer] I do not believe that we can go on imagining.... A process of crisis administration, of problem management calls for a continuous review of what is being done. There is no change in the grand objective of the government: control inflation and balance of payments, and adjust the economy to the energy crisis. So the government lays hands on instruments appropriate to the attainment of those objectives at any time. It would not be reasonable indeed for the government to tie its hands. If you say: "There will be no change from now until I do not know when," I do not know what we could do. If the price of oil remains stable tomorrow, permitting more room for maneuvering, there is no need to tighten anything. You find yourself tomorrow with a bumper crop. Fine, then you can change your monetary policy here or there.

There is no contradiction whatsoever in the economic policy. Just take a look at this: some politicians were questioning the interest rates charged to consumers, alleging that it was soaring to 200 percent per year, or I do not know what. And what interest rates are being charged to the consumer today?

I look in the newspapers and see pages and pages of advertisements offering everything in eight monthly installments at no interest. The interest rate is nil. The bulk of automobile sales is done through "buyers' club" [consortiums] to which are not charged interest rates practically; and everything else is sold in the large stores without interest.

[Question] In the Congressional Investigation Commission investigating interest rates, criticism was levelled at the atomic program as well as at the financial sector--a criticism taking root in the public--that it is not making its share of the sacrifice imposed on other sectors of the economy.

[Answer] I think that criticism is valid and we will consider it. As for atomic energy, I believe that we will need it and we have to prepare ourselves for it. It is a costly program but it is necessary. Some people might say: "Well, but it can be postponed." The government has stretched out the program as much as it could. It now has a program that can be financed. I believe that it is a question of option now. Anybody who has no responsibility in government can play and say that 1985 is far off. Whoever is in government knows that 1985 is around the corner.

[Question] What about the financial sector?

[Answer] The financial sector has not sacrificed greatly, but it has not missed the profits people imagine either. It is possible—and I believe this will happen—that with growing competition interest rates will be adjusted downwards. As a matter of fact, interest rates have been adjusted downwards a little bit already and will continue to do so. This way the financial sector will be making a greater contribution than it is making now, because certainly it is not the sector contributing the most.

[Question] Will that contribution be in the form of reduced interest rates?

[Answer] Really it will be in the reduction of profits which, at the bottom, means a reduction in interest rates which have "spread" with important differences, higher perhaps than what would be reasonable. The financial sector is taking advantage of some degree of monopoly they enjoy today, because we depend on external capital, on imported capital. You cannot enforce internal interest rates lower than external interest rates. But this is being corrected. I hope it will be corrected.

[Question] Minister, going back to the question of energy. It is an obvious truth that possession of energy is equated to possession of power. The country is now going through an extremely important historical phase to affirm itself as a nation by investing in energy sources. Do you agree that this is really the most important phase in terms of economic history, in terms of affirming our sovereignty?

[Answer] I believe that this is an important period, although I do not know whether it is the most important. Certainly this is a period in which I will become aware that it is a poor fossil fuel country. If Brazil really wishes to become a reasonably developed nation, it only has one way out: to develop its own energy sources. Our country is investing to the tune of \$10 billion in energy programs in an enormous national effort. People do not realize this because they are submerged in their own personal, family or office problems, while our economy is making adjustments. Our economy of fuel consumption is adjusting and quickly. Not only oil supply has increased, but the program of alcohol production, coal exploitation and other energy sources—including eventually wood and charcoal—are being developed. New technologies are being developed. People do not realize this, but Brazil is developing technologies to mix powdered coal with fuel oil. The use of gasogenes is being developed rapidly with domestic technology. Brazil is working on a form of gas accelerator. The work is slow but effective.

[Question] Minister, speaking about technology for the utilization of our energy sources, some people express doubts about the nation's capacity for investments on the basis of that technology. They then go on to mention the possibility of calling in foreign capital to exploit that technology, while making reservations about the risk of denationalizing the economy.

[Answer] That is not the case. Let's suppose that tomorrow I find a chemist of X nationality, capital of Y nationality to develop equipment Z in Brazil. Once the equipment Z is developed, what denationalization could there be? There will be only nationalization despite the fact that the chemist was of nationality X. What is the matter? If I develop here an accelerator mechanism to permit gasogene-driven tractors to operate better, what denationalization is there to worry about?

[Question] Mr. Minister, when we talk about denationalization, we are talking about the appropriation of energy sources by foreign capital?

[Answer] I do not see how these sources can be denationalized. Let's suppose this was the PROALCOOL (National Alcohol Production Program), the typical case, for which we are about to use resources from the World Bank. But they are additional resources, because the bulk of the PROALCOOL will continue to be financed with Brazilian national resources. With the foreign capital we will be able to boost the production of alcohol to help us meet internal demand and eventually to export it. But it is foreign capital from the World Bank, you would say. All right, but what difference would it make if the capital was Japanese? No difference at all. I believe that such worry is out of turn, because the alcohol produced in Brazil is national alcohol, period. It will be exported if Brazil wants to export; if not, it will not be exported. It will be consumed where Brazil wants it to be consumed. These are the fundamental points. What worries me is the sort of overkill nationalism, which is not nationalism. This is shortsightedness. You can't see things done by someone else here; and if they are done, you feel they do not belong to you. Furthermore, if you want to have something, it must be produced first. So we must have an open minded nationalism.

[Question] A question you usually do not answer: how long will this readjustment process last? Right, 10 years?

[Answer] I do not know. This is true: let's suppose that we do not find oil--this is the worst hypothesis and we are working on it--we will have to adjust the whole economy to new energy sources. Now let's suppose that we do find oil, we will have reserves to operate on oil technology for another 30, 60 years. In the latter case, the adjustment can be carried out more gradually. In the situation in which we find ourselves today, we will have to make adjustments as fast as we can. We have to convince ourselves of this: we are an oil-poor country. Unless we find perhaps in some place an important oil deposit, we will have to make adjustments on the double. This problem is more serious for us than for mature European countries which do not have oil either, except Great Britain and Norway. For us it is a more serious problem. Why? Because we are still building an infrastructure which these countries already have. And we will have to develop our own sources of energy. This means that Brazil seems to attach more saving than they did in a period of more rapid development. This is not an advantage; this implies sacrifices.

[Question] So, you consider we are still hitched to a basic problem: petroleum.

[Answer] We are still hitched to the energy source. Brazil is a large country with an enormous population which must develop its own energy sources. But it lacks the means, and there are no other alternatives. But we are lucky: we have large rivers, we have several important things. We have coal, which although it is poor in quality, is sufficient in volume. We have shale, forests, and the possibility of producing renewable energy. But all this--and I want to stress this--they are all advantages, although they can be changed into resources only with great sacrifice.

[Question] If petroleum is not found, will this period of adjustment be longer?

[Answer] No, on the contrary. This period of adjustment, to the extent to which petroleum is not found, will be shorted. There is no other way out. Let us suppose that we do not discover anything important. Then we have to adapt ourselves to the same speed of adjustment. This year we are investing more than \$10 billion in energy: petrobras, eletrobras, nuclebras, procel, coal, etc. That \$10 billion does not represent anything, it only represents 4 percent of the GNP. No one is making that kind of effort. Now, if we do not find petroleum, we will have to continue investing in that sector. But with what? With great sacrifice. It will involve reducing consumption, reducing investments in other sectors...

[Question] Within this mechanism of adaptation, within this historical Brazilian opportunity to dominate technology, what will be the role of multinational companies which are operating in the Brazilian economy? Will the multinational companies turn into something opposed to these interests, or will they end up becoming allies?

[Answer] In this case, they can only be our allies, especially because these sources of energy we are developing are what they will necessarily have to use. There is no other alternative to this.

[Question] Don't they represent any danger?

[Answer] No. I think there is a certain exaggeration. No one can confront the national power. Not even the most powerful world corporation can confront the national power. It would be foolishness.

CBS: 3/6/197

BRIEFS

BUSINESSMEN CONCERN OVER DOLLAR REVALUATION--Porto Alegre--Businessmen who had participated in a conference on export incentives have expressed their concern over the sustained revaluation of the U.S. dollar in relation to other strong currencies, especially the European ones. According to the president of the Commercial and Industrial Association of Novo Hamburgo, the result of this policy has been that several contracts to export shoes to Europe have already been cancelled. He fears that the situation will worsen even further. The coordinator for foreign trade of the Rio Grande do Sul Federation of Industries suggested expansion of credit lines for products aimed at the European market. [Text] [PY050139 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 2150 GMT 4 Jun 81]

SERGIPE EMPLOYEES' CONTRIBUTION TO PSD--Nonappointed employees of the Sergipe State Government will have from 2 to 5 percent of their salary withheld beginning in July, to boost the funds of the Social Democratic Party [PSD]. Announcing this measure, the state government's secretary general, Eraldo Aragao, said that this will be done "in compliance with directives of the party nationwide." At least 1,500 nonappointed employees in 39 agencies of the Sergipe administration will be affected by this discount on the payroll. The amount so collected will be deposited in account number 101 827-9 at the Sergipe State bank in the name of the PSD. This fund will be used to pay for rent of the local party office, telephone bills, salaries for secretaries and expenses in electoral registrations. [Text] [PY111156 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 81 p 1]

BOMB EXPLOSION AT SCHOOL--Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (TELAM)--It was reported here today that a home-made bomb exploded in a religious school in Volta Redonda, located 100 km from Rio de Janeiro, and that it hurt three policemen. The police report notes that the bomb attack was perpetrated on Friday evening during a party at the Nossa Senhora do Rosario School which was attended by many people. The bomb was discovered in a window by three policemen who were in the school and it exploded when they were handling it. The wounded policemen are at the Volta Redonda Hospital and they were identified as Jose Francisco Ruiz, Faustino Fernandes and Fernando Cesar Sartori. [Text] [PY091949 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Jun 81]

BOMB THREAT IN RIO BUILDING--Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jun (TELAM)--Several anonymous telephone calls which said that a powerful bomb would blow up a 20-story commercial building located in the center of this city caused panic among hundreds of people who work there or happened to be there yesterday afternoon. After carrying out the

evacuation of the building--on the 10th floor of which the offices of the Spanish news agency EPR are located--experts of the Special Investigations Department carried out a meticulous search but did not find any explosive device. The false warning indicated that the bomb had been placed on the 15th floor, where many small businesses are located, which was interpreted by the police as an attempt to create a climate of agitation and unrest through false alarm. [Text] [PY060309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1429 GMT 5 Jun 81]

AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION--The Brazilian Aeronautics Company is participating in the 34th International Aeronautics Exhibition in Le Bourget, France. Embraer will show the EMB-132, a new turboprop for military training, the EMB-110 which is an updated version of the Bandeirante plane, and the EMB-121 Kingu which has been chosen by the French Air Force for transport and training of new pilots. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jun 81]

CS-0 0001/197

COMMUNIST DEPLORES BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA100417 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Interview with Jose Cardona Rojas, member of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives and member of the Communist Party of Colombia Executive Committee, by unidentified station reporter; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Cardona Rojas] Yes. The people of Colombia welcomed the Nicaraguan people's revolution with much enthusiasm. In very simple terms, it could be said that our people believe that the revolution of the Nicaraguan people was an uprising that was absolutely justified in a country where there was a despot who practically owned two-thirds of the territory, practically all the existing industry, the banking institutions and so forth.

This, plus the fact that imperialism is effectively threatening Nicaragua and has begun to take practical steps such as the cutting off of loans and the fact that it is trying to strengthen the reactionary neighboring regimes indicate that it is true that U.S. imperialism intends to act against these interests of the Nicaraguan patriots.

It is obvious that we are trying to wage a permanent campaign of support for the Nicaraguan people's revolution, of support for the struggles of the people of El Salvador and there is no doubt that if any other struggle occurs in Central America, one way or another the Colombian people are going to support it too.

[Question] Cardona. You are responsible for the cultural work of the Communist Party of Colombia. I would like to know your opinion of the cultural exchange between Colombia and Cuba.

[Answer] The cultural exchange between Colombia and Cuba had been increasing recently. It was very real for many years of our history. In reality, Cuba has always had a lot to send to our country, especially in the field of folklore and eventually in the field of higher art as well.

At this moment, the people of Colombia deeply regret the fact that the Cuban Government has faced the very dramatic circumstance of the break of relations, of suspending the planned tour of the national ballet directed by Alicia Alonso to Colombian territory. It is a great pity because, if I am not mistaken, Alicia Alonso has only been to Colombia once. But even from afar, our cultured people

follow very closely the activities of Alicia Alonso, participate in her personal success and have been very satisfied with the honors the Cuban Government has conferred upon her and, of course, are absolutely certain that in her case, she is really an exceptional artist.

In other fields, we very probably will be deprived--as was recently stated by 125 Colombian intellectuals--not only of artists, singers and dancers, but also of another aspect of culture we cannot forget. It is extremely ('shameful') that the Colombian Government has refused visas to cyclists, swimmers, and fencers, and that a hegemonic and reactionary government can insist on continuing this procedure in every area thereby denying the entry into our country of many other athletes and other artists from Cuba.

CSO: 3010/1433

BRIEFS

SUCRE GOVERNOR DECLARES DISASTER--Sincolejo, Colombia, 6 Jun (EFE)--A total of 30,000 are homeless in less than 24 hours from the flooding of the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers in northern Colombia as a result of torrential downpours that have affected the country. The Regional Civil Defense Office in Sucre reported that damage exceeds \$20 million. The flooding washed away homes and crops and countless domestic animals drowned in the municipalities of Majagual and Sucre. Thousands of families are affected. The governor of Sucre Province, Alvaro Hernandez, has declared a "disaster zone" in the region and is requesting medical assistance from the Public Health Ministry to vaccinate the population and control any possible outbreak of epidemics. Hernandez noted that the situation of thousands of peasants who live along the rivers is pitiful and government assistance is required. [Text] [PA050415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 5 Jun 81]

FARC PLAN FOR RURAL AREAS--The Colombian Army Command has discovered a subversive plan of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) to create a situation of all-out war in the country's rural areas. According to documents confiscated from guerrillas who have been arrested in the past few days, Pedro Antonio Marin, top leader of the FARC, has instructed the command groups operating in the peasant areas to intensify the recruiting of fighters, increase aid for the urban networks through committees of the Communist Party and be prepared to wage an all-out war. The army command said it is prepared to confront the offensive of the FARC, dozens of whose members have been killed or taken prisoner. According to the Colombian authorities, the guerrilla offensive was to have coincided with an increase of military activity by the 19 April Movement forces that were trained in Cuba and entered Colombia in March. [Text] [PA060158 Panama City Television Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jun 81]

MAGABE INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC AID

Havana *PRIMA LATINOAMERICANA* in Spanish Apr 8/ pp 14-16

[Interview with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Magabe by Miguel Rivero: "Outlines for a Beginning"]

[Text] Salisbury—if you look through the book "Prominent People of Rhodesia in 1978," you will not find the name Robert Gabriel Magabe. However, you will find the names of lawyers, businessmen and the ominous name of Ian Smith who soon went on to add to the "garbage dump of history."

Nevertheless, 53-year-old Robert Magabe, a teacher by profession and revolutionary by vocation, is not only prime minister of the new independent Zimbabwe but is also, without question, one of the most prominent political figures in Africa.

We met him in his small office in a building called Milton House, also the site of some ministries. Magabe has a modest little office in the left wing.

A doctor of law, Magabe personally experienced the rigors of the Salisbury prisons for 10 years (1964-1974). When he left jail, he devoted himself tenaciously to encouraging the guerrilla fight. However, he did not neglect the political and diplomatic work.

Five years later, as copresident of the Patriotic Front, Robert Magabe played an important role in the Rhodesian negotiations. The people voted overwhelmingly for his party (ZANUFF [expansion unknown]) which today controls 57 of the 100 seats in the new parliament.

Magabe carefully answered all the questions. The interview outlined the internal situation as well as the role that the Movement of Nonaligned Countries must play in the present situation. Following is a summary of the dialogue.

Question: How can we characterize the internal situation in Zimbabwe at this time?

Robert Magabe: We assumed power in April 1980 at a time when there were many suspicions. There was great racial animosity and enmity between the political parties. The great difference between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the country was also felt.

In general terms, the problem was immense. Basically, though, the key question was security. We must first assure peace throughout the country.

The principal significance of our independence was that we went through a situation of war to peace. During the first months, we worked hard to guarantee the most complete peace possible throughout the country.

We must keep in mind that we inherited three armies: one from my party, ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army); another from Joshua Nkomo's party which is called ZIPRA (Zimbabwe Revolutionary Army of the People); and the army that existed under the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith and Abel Muzorewa.

Therefore, our main task which we hope to complete in the next 6 months is to integrate these forces into a single national army. We think that we must accelerate this work.

Another problem is racial or ethnic differences. In reality, we cannot pretend that racism can be changed overnight. This depends on the conscience of individuals and, until these are changed, there will be signs of racism.

As government policy, we have adopted a nonracialist perspective and focus and we feel that there is, in our country, a single society, a single people and a single nation. We have the firm intention of guaranteeing that there will be no racial discrimination in Zimbabwe.

Worker Rights

Question: How has the new government confronted the question of improving the living conditions of laborers and peasants?

PM: In the first place, we have established a minimum wage for the laborers which has meant increased economic wellbeing for a considerable number. We now have a committee that is investigating wages and family income. On the basis of that study, an even more reasonable wage scale will be established.

Our government guarantees the development of the working class. Worker committees have already been established in all the enterprises. As their living conditions and organization improve, worker participation in the decision-making process will increase. This is a right that we must guarantee to our workers.

Then we have the question of living in the rural areas. As you know, we have a large peasant population. Our objective is to distribute the land to the peasants, to those who produce.

We have already relocated a good number of peasant families but there is still a lot to do to guarantee that the peasants have land to work.

The Constitution states that we must pay for the land before giving it to the peasants. Before independence, when the Lancaster House agreements were signed, the British and the North Americans promised that they would provide money for us to

so that but they have not. I believe that we must recognize that they are not going to provide the resources that we need.

Therefore, we are also looking for appropriate ways to acquire the land and make it available to the peasants.

The organization of our peasant population is very simple. Until now, the traditional method has been based on family ownership of what the land produces.

In other words, the individuals do not own the land; it is the property of all. Our plan is that these families join together and establish larger production and cultivate the land on a larger scale. This will be more economical and efficient than now when they cultivate it as a family.

We are not going to force the peasants to establish these associations; we are going to educate them. We will try to persuade them to establish cooperatives which we think will be the basis for our agriculture in the future.

We are going to encourage this plan to form cooperatives this year, 1961. We had not begun because, first, we were studying models for these cooperatives.

As we develop this work, we will take educational and health services to the rural areas and improve the road infrastructure.

Question: Are you planning to organize a literacy campaign?

R: Yes, of course, we will organize a massive literacy campaign. For that reason, we have established a Ministry for the Development of Women and Community Affairs. This ministry will be in charge of that task, basically, and will undertake a program of action in coordination with the Ministry of Education.

We plan to send some students to Cuba so that they will learn from the experience of the literacy campaign on that island. I know that in Ethiopia some Cuban experience has been used and it has been effective. We want to master that technique so that our literacy campaign can be carried out in the shortest time possible.

South African Aggression

Question: I propose that we cover some international subjects. What do you think about the recent South African actions against the independent states in this region?

R: Some weeks ago, the South African regime launched a surprise attack against Katola near the capital of Freetown. We have loudly condemned that aggression.

We do not have the slightest doubt that South Africa has a plan to keep our countries from attaining economic and political stability since that would serve Pretoria's intention to guarantee the continuation of apartheid.

I believe that it is operating with a very definite strategy, using a formula to destabilize each one of the independent states in the region.

In the case of Mozambique, it works basically through a group of gangsters with the objective of creating unrest in the country.

In our country, it has sabotaged a tank beam and has stolen weapons from the Orange River Barracks. We suspect that South African agents are behind these actions. Also we know that it is training several hundred counterrevolutionary elements in South Africa.

There was an attempted coup d'etat in Zambia in October 1980.

Question: Some days ago, President Kenneth Kaunda spoke to me about this matter.

Q: When I was in Zambia, Kaunda told me that South Africa was implicated in these plans to overthrow his government. The South Africans were not alone, however; other forces participated in these preparations.

In Botswana, the South Africans have carried out harassment attacks against the armed forces of that country.

You know the situation in Angola. It has carried out a destabilization campaign there for a long time, characterized by total support to the counterrevolutionary group UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and armed actions against that African country.

We can see that it applies a formula for each country. Of course, it has strategic and armed support from Western powers. I believe that the Western countries cannot avoid complicity since South Africa continues to receive backing for its operations.

Nonaligned Country

Question: How do you evaluate Zimbabwe's participation in the Movement of Non-aligned Countries?

Q: I attended the sixth summit in Havana. I left there for the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference and then went directly to Salisbury. Therefore, the Havana conference was historical for us. It was there that we were given the status of full member.

With Fidel Castro as president of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, we received maximal support during the Lancaster House negotiations.

The president of the Nonaligned Countries has also worked hard to promote international peace and the solution to thorny problems like the Afghanistan situation. I received a letter from Fidel Castro on that.

Therefore, the nonaligned countries represent a vital movement to us. The member states together evaluate the international situation and act to find solutions to the conflicts and guarantee peace and security throughout the world.

Question: In the present situation, how can the Movement of Nonaligned Countries continue supporting Zimbabwe?

Q: I think that we need them to offer us greater assistance to consolidate peace and independence in our country, to guarantee that our borders are secure and that our country, along with the others on the Front Line, receive support for our sovereignty and security.

The threats come from South Africa. Therefore, the Movement of Nonaligned Countries can contribute to our security by demanding that the Western countries pressure South Africa to cease its activities aimed at destabilizing our countries.

We also hope that the movement will become involved in promoting greater cooperation with concrete economic programs among the member states.

Question: Concerning the situation in Namibia, what do you feel should be the position of the countries of the Front Line after the failure of the Geneva Conference?

R: First, we must say that it is fortunate that the Movement of Nonaligned Countries has a very active group in the United Nations and works with the OAU.

The failure of the Geneva Conference must not impede progressive actions aimed at achieving the independence of Namibia. I believe that there must be work in two directions now.

First, the United Nations must adopt precise sanctions against South Africa.

Second, there must be greater material aid to the fight by SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) for the liberation of Namibia.

If South Africa does not want peace, then it is opting for war. We are not war-mongers but since South Africa continues to oppress the people of Namibia and impede their right to self-determination, there is no other alternative.

I believe that these two elements must be combined. The war of liberation must receive new impetus in Namibia and, at the same time, sanctions must be imposed against the South African regime.

Question: How do you evaluate the role played by Cuba as president of the non-aligned countries?

R: I think that Cuba's role as president of the movement has been a key role. It pleases us that it has been exercised so well by Fidel Castro.

The Movement of Nonaligned Countries has gained in strength and is developing based on its own achievements, particularly the agreements adopted at the Havana Conference.

We think that the movement must emphasize economic promotion of the Third World countries. At the same time, continue to play a vital role in guaranteeing peace and stability and try to prevent wars between neighboring countries like Iran and Iraq. We must fight to have those situations resolved peacefully and to have the UN Charter adhered to by all states.

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COT: 2010/1404

Ivette Vega Discusses Upcoming FEEM Congress

Havana **BOHEMIA** in Spanish 15 May 81 pp 48-49

[Interview with Ivette Vega, president of the Federation of Middle School Students (FEEM), by Manuel Gonzales Bello; date, time and place not given]

[Text] This girl from Belguin is 18 years old; she couldn't be more youthful, or more mature. Ivette Vega Hernandez, daughter of a construction worker and a seamstress, tackles the most serious issues with remarkable coolness. When it comes to reading, she does not discriminate, although she prefers books that allow her to delve into the Cuban Revolution and Latin American affairs. She will study philosophy at the Enrique Jose Varona Teachers College when she finishes this year of pre-university studies.

Ivette likes movies, the theater and ballet. She loves baseball, and her greatest aspiration is that the Havana team will never win. She also has a fondness for the beach, although she can't swim. As far as dancing is concerned, she is just as much at ease doing a guaguancera, a cha cha cha or a rumba.

But these days Ivette Vega doesn't get to the movies very often; she hardly dances at all, and she finds out the baseball scores in the paper. All her waking hours are spent, in addition to studying, preparing for the Fifth Congress of the Federation of Middle School Students (FEEM), of which she is president.

The FEEM Congress will be held on 5 and 6 December of this year, at the Palace of Conventions. Based on her experiences, Ivette states:

"The students don't know that there will be a Congress; they are unaware of the preparatory activities. That is why we must get to work immediately on an intensive publicity campaign. Although our organization will do most of the work, we need the efforts and support of the mass media."

Later, Ivette Vega adds:

"This will be a very spontaneous and youthful Congress. It will teach us what the FEEM is really all about, and how important it is as a mass organization. Because this is the first time the majority of delegates will come from the rank and file, the agreements arrived at in the work sessions will reach the student masses more directly."

"There at the Congress we will celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the FEEM. At the tenth anniversary we agreed that by that date we would have a stronger organization. To achieve that objective, we must continue to raise the consciousness of every member with respect to the importance of individual activity in the fulfillment of duties in study, work and the defense of the Fatherland."

[Question] What activities will take place before the Congress?

[Answer] This May the new draft bylaws will be discussed in the classrooms and at all levels of leadership, and the members will make their contributions. In a December will govern the rights and duties of every member of the organization after the Fifth Congress.

The draft makes some basic changes; the bylaws become more understandable and easier to assimilate; and stricter sanctions and educational measures are proposed; while general features have been added such as the organization's flag and logo, and relations on the international level with the International Union of Students (IUS) and the Continental Organization of Latin American Students (OCLAE), of which we are full members.

In September the FEEM leaders will be elected in the classrooms and campuses, along with the delegates or guests of the Congress.

There will be 800 delegates at the Fifth Congress, one for each student center. There will also be 100 permanent guests and 300 session guests, the latter from Havana City and Havana. A new development is that we will be inviting 15 prominent Cuban educators, and representatives of the IUS and the OCLAE will also come.

In the first half of October we will elect the municipal councils, and in the second half, provincial plenums will be held. They will elect the councils at that level, and we hope they will be represented by leaders at the highest levels of the organization.

In November we will finish the central report that will be discussed at the Fifth Congress. The document will sum up the implementation of the projects set forth at the Fourth Congress, the main problems we have had so far, and the different aspects of the convocation. It will also discuss the importance of the political and ideological education of students, their behavior as citizens in a socialist society, and the great significance of the study of Marxist-Leninism.

The central report will also cover education, of course, the primary social duty of young people. It will stress class attendance and punctuality as a means to gain maximum knowledge and to eliminate from our classrooms the idea of studying only enough to pass.

Similarly, we will come out in favor of mass sports and cultural activities, and we will emphasize the importance of productive work in the "schools in the field" as well as regular schools, for the purpose of learning to think like producers.

[unknown] As in earlier meetings, we suggest the students will establish concrete goals to commemorate the Congress.

[unknown] Yes. Each province has its own plan. But the general guidelines are to dedicate the final class of the present term, and that of the first semester of next year, to the Congress. The National Festival of Fans of the FREM and the national school and youth games will also be dedicated to it. We have also set ourselves the goal of meeting 100 percent of our quota.

The important way of commemorating the Fifth Congress is the opening of a small room dedicated to the history of our organization and its historical roots. There we will be carrying out a suggestion made by the first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, Luis Delgado Dominguez, on 5 December 1980. That day he spoke to us of the earlier struggles, and told us that "we must carry on that legacy with care, with infinite love, gathering the biographies of the martyrs, their memories and photographs, to build a museum that will perpetuate the FREM's combative tradition. We must add to that the values of today, just as rich in great deeds as the party, just as beautiful, just as heroic."

The conversation with Joette Vega moves on to other issues related to the student organization, which have something to do with the Congress since it is linked to all the problems the FREM deals with.

One of the problems we have now is that not many people are aware of the FREM's role; people tend to confuse its functions with administrative matters. Sometimes, for example, a student will deal with discipline in the dining area. The FREM must play its role as representative of the students.

Our relations with the educational institution have improved considerably, and have moved to a higher plane; but our function is to be a fraternal counterpart of the institution, which does not mean having to fight with a director, but rather representing and defending the opinions of the FREM when there is not previous agreement with the opinions of the Director.

We need to free the FREM from paperwork and get it into the streets; we must make it an organization with very specific tasks which represents the current demands of the student population.

We must educate our students so that they will not think exclusively of extracurricular activities, but will realize the importance of day-to-day behavior. The FREM must play a key role in that effort.

We must generate enthusiasm among the students for the emulation program; it must become a genuine mass phenomenon. To achieve that goal, we must follow a concerted incentive policy."

Joette receives a call from Frankfurt saying they haven't received the draft replies; a final leader comes in to consult with her; other phone calls come in; someone wants her to meet with former student leaders. It is not easy to /live with this extremely busy girl.

Finally, when it is time to go, she says with the optimism that stems from confidence:

"The 1988 Fifth Congress will be very important. But it is vital that the students understand from now on that it is their congress. Between now and December, its success will depend not only on us, but also on the support we receive, the help we get from the press."

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DAILY LIFE, PROBLEMS DEPICTED IN NEW PLAY

Revista **BOHEMIA** in Spanish 13 May 81 pp 21-22

[Review by Roló González Freire]

[Text] If "Aquí en el Barrio" [Here in the Barrio] is lacking in effectiveness, that is because of its structure. Its protagonist goes through several situations, but the author can't decide which one is the centerpiece so that it can be used to greatest advantage. Thus, the girl who is called to a work council because of her men's manipulation, the indecisive girl who ends up sliding into a black market business, and an ex-convict who has trouble integrating herself into society, all come out the same. So the play is simply a depiction of the three cases, none of them realistic because the conflicts of these characters are not dealt with in depth. It is simply a pretext to place us in the midst of the everyday problems of a family. In this manner the work is partly a domestic comedy--appealing to the public because of its relevance--whose entanglements, successful visitors and arguments dominate the stage with jokes and caricatures. The protagonist's problems are not given sufficient treatment, so the picturesque characters, who are better drawn, prevail. Of course each joke is not always funnier than the last one, and after the first part the laughs subside considerably. There is a lack of innovation in the melodramatic solutions and the traditional happy ending.

Nevertheless, "Aquí en el Barrio" is a good start for its novice author, Carlos Toranzo. But in his sensitivity to the problems of youth and his ability to capture the characters and language of the street. But precisely because of the importance of the theme he has tackled, it is unfortunate that he has not gone more into depth; that he has failed to confront the most interesting women that result from that theme, and that he omits the dialog that would clarify matters. These elements could have contributed more than just indications of the events that lead to the misfortune of this girl. Certainly young people, in particular, are sympathetic to this treatment of their lives, and appreciate the entertainment that was provided. But how much more pleased would they be with the author if he had dealt with their problems more specifically and boldly in terms of the events that cause them, considering the different aspects that come into play in this conflict?

"Aquí en el Barrio" is also a debut for the director, actor Fernando Quintero, of the Alta Montaña group (the latter having assisted him). But he obviously gave

the actors a free hand in the characterization and differentiation of personalities. He also took some liberties in following the carefree tone of the play. The performance in general is a good joint effort in which each person fits his role well without anyone upstaging the rest. The audience is left with an agreeable impression of all of them. Perhaps Hector Gomez' King and Elias Camp's Ernestino did stand out, but more because their characters were better defined in the play, and with a bit of craftsmanship they appeal readily to the audience. Likewise Angel Mac's characterization of the clerk left something to be desired because his role was sketchy and dull. The overall effectiveness of the cast was due to the wisdom and skill with which Jorge Linares plays the silent but loving father. Margot de Armas portrays the obliging friend; Maria del Carmen Garcia plays the generous companion; Rody Villegas plays Pepe; and Zaida Castellanos and Yolanda Marcano, students at the Higher Art Institute, portray the main characters Miria and her younger sister (only time and effort will tell if the discovery of the latter has intrinspired to a true understanding of their art). The scenery and costumes, organized by Diana Fernandez, successfully depicted the atmosphere of the average Cuban household. And the music arranged by Juan Pinera added to the realism of the portrayal.

Along the lines of "Rampa arriba, Rampa abajo," Carlos Torrens' play, despite its vagueness and its lack of exhibition, manages to present a better interpretation of the various factors that come into play in youthful deviation.

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CSG: HHI0/1406

TANK REPAIR UNIT ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Revista VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 24 May 81 pp 12-14

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco: "In War and Peace"]

[Text] In the course of combat operations, tanks, transport vehicles, and other mobile equipment constitute a decisive factor in the attainment of success. But perhaps you have been asking yourself what happens when that equipment breaks down and when the accomplishment of its mission must be interrupted.

The answer is simple: The troops are always accompanied by repair and recovery units, capable of quickly repairing all medium damage suffered by the various types of combat equipment. The mobile repair shops and other support facilities contribute to the attainment of that objective.

We recall that during the "Second Party Congress" maneuvers, the work done by the small technical maintenance and light repair units was outstanding; those units moved behind the combat units in order to render technical assistance, to correct defects, and to recover damaged tanks.

During the accomplishment of internationalist missions in Angola and Ethiopia, personnel responsible for recovery and repair also contributed considerably to the final victory of those peoples. There was not a single battle tank that was laid up for a prolonged period of time due to technical defects in the mountains and deserts of Ethiopia or on the plains of Angola.

But the importance of these units must be emphasized not only during exercises or maneuvers or in the course of combat operations. In their permanent installations, work does not cease for a single moment for the sake of maintaining and improving the combat readiness of the modern equipment issued to the FAR.

"Our repair and recovery unit," we were told by Lt Col Gustavo Gonzalez Diaz, "does not stop working for a single minute. The combat equipment arriving here must go out again in perfect condition and all of our efforts are aimed at strict compliance with that assignment."

The unit actually is like a vast beehive where every man has a specific assignment that he accomplishes with great skill and above all with profound love. Each battle tank repaired, to those men, in the opinion of various comrades, represents the pretty and beloved fiancée, happy over the way she is being treated by her beau.

The unit has workshops and equipment necessary to accomplish the complicated task of repairing combat and transportation equipment. The personnel also has a high skill level, in many cases deriving from long years of experience in the particular specialty.

In its own permanent installations, it has a training company which turns out electricians and mechanics. The comrades come from General Military Service and acquire extensive knowledge during the 3-month training course. Some stay with the unit and the others are assigned to other military units.

In recent times, this repair and recovery unit has been justifiably happy over the unique mission assigned to it by the high command. This mission consists in the general reconstruction of some tanks that were in the inventory of the army of the Batista tyranny for the purpose of using them in various movies, such as, for example, "Everybody's Army," which will be shown in connection with the 25th anniversary of the FAR.

This effort has not been without obstacles since the equipment involved is old and is no longer being manufactured. For example, the workshop is now rebuilding a "Comet" tank made in England in 1945.

During our visit to the unit, we got a look at the work being done on that tank which, to begin with, was stripped of all of its parts in order later to be put together again with new parts, all Soviet-made, such as the powerful engine of the T-55 tank.

One of the comrades who actively participated in this work is the civilian worker Fernando Vicente Cruz, a class A welder who was the best basic worker in 1960.

"I not only worked on the 'Comet'" he says, "but before that I also participated in the reconstruction of the T-17 and M-41 tanks. Each of these jobs lasted 3 months and, in the opinion of the specialists, they looked as if they had just come off the assembly line. I believe that they looked much better because their performance was considerably improved following the installation of Soviet equipment. I really would love to see the movie in which they were used because we, too, are actors in those films.

Right now the shop is handling another priority task: The restoration of the exhibit items in the Museum of the Revolution. One of them is the T-34 from which our Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro fired upon the "Invader," the well-known Tank of Victory.

The men do not stop working for a single instant in the wing where the workshops are located. They also have a production plan to accomplish and they do accomplish it indeed. Of course, on many occasions they must face serious difficulties but they work hard and display initiative.

The rationalization and invention movement contributes to the solution of problems in a noteworthy fashion. For example, this unit, through its own efforts, is producing about 60 spareparts items and that helps save resources for the national economy.

But there is more, much more. On the engine assembly line we admired a machine for grinding valves, created by Engr Capt Luis Medina Benitez and civilian worker Alfredo Martinez. What good is this invention going to be? Let us see what Martinez has to say.

"Before, that work was done manually. It would take one man between 4 and 5 hours to grind eight valves. Now, with that machine, you can process that same quantity in just 5 or 6 minutes. As you can see, we are saving energy and time and that again has an effect on the output increase and consequently on the combat readiness of the unit."

The rationalizers and inventors in that military unit, who number ten, can point to a large number of achievements, many of which are displayed in various exhibits.

"In 1978 and 1979," Engr Capt Luis Medina Benitez pointed out, "we were able to win second and first places, respectively, in the exhibits staged by the repair units."

"This effort," he continued, "is aimed at an increase in production, the improvement of the personnel's working conditions, and a saving of resources for the national economy. We will continue to work toward these goals."

We cannot talk about the achievements of that unit without mentioning the great contributions made in all of its assignments by the civilian workers. Side by side with the permanent personnel, it is difficult to tell them apart. All of them are concentrating on the same purpose: To contribute to the country's defensive capacity.

Comrade Ramiro Tejeda Valdes, in addition to his job as special equipment tester, is the secretary-general of the labor union section and a member of the party Bureau Directorate.

"The civilian workers," he tells us, "like the rest of the personnel, keep working all the time. Whenever the command assigns a task, they are ready. This is a very united group, very much concerned with any situation that might arise in repairing combat equipment."

"In honor of the Tenth Congress of the WTTU, we proposed to achieve a figure of 100 percent in the payment of contributions to the public treasury and the task was accomplished several days ahead of schedule. The collection volume achieved by the Militia Units of Territorial Troops came to 120 percent--and that result speaks for itself. We are still holding on to our title of Muncadista Center which we were able to win in 1979."

The self-sacrificing and constant work of that unit's civilian workers is something you can observe as they stand in front of their of milling machines, their lathes, and engine test benches, wherever this magnificent system contributes to making sure that combat equipment will always be ready to repel any aggression.

The living and working conditions have been improved substantially in recent times. New facilities, recreation areas, hygienic dining rooms, athletic fields, and a theater--the pride of one and all--are some of the efforts that were accomplished along these lines.

In honor of the 20th anniversary of the Tank and Transportation Directorate, they proposed to carry out a project which appeared difficult because of its complexity. But, with perseverance and especially by working hard, they are proud today that they have a working freezer in which they can store several cubic meters of food items.

SM [General Military Service] Pvt Abel Venegas Acosta is the most outstanding individual in the construction of the freezer, in the opinion of the unit command.

"Talking in baseball terms," we were told by the deputy chief for political work, "we could say that Abel is this team's most versatile player. Why? Very simple: He is a mason, a plumber, a driver, a typist, a harnessmaker, and other things which he has not even let us in on as yet."

And what does Abel--the young soldier who has been in the FAR for only 4 months--have to say about that? Here he is:

"When we got the idea of building the freezer, I was one of the first to get going. I realized perfectly well what this would mean to the unit in terms of improving our living conditions. We began the job with nine comrades but, as we continued building it, others joined us. In the end I believe the entire unit was working on this project. And here is the result: We now have something where we can keep our food."

Youngsters with the qualities of Pvt Immanuel Peralta Grave de Peralta can be found often in this equipment repair and recovery unit; a worker prior to joining the FAR, is now a mechanic. In his military capacity he continues working on the specialty that has always made him happy.

When we approached him to ask him some questions, he was working on the engine of a GAZ-53 [Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant].

He told us about the new knowledge in mechanics acquired since he joined the FAR, the importance, in terms of combat readiness, of making sure that each engine will come out of the workshop repaired with a high quality level, as well as his love of music.

"Well," he tells us with a smile, "I believe that I am a better mechanic than musician. That is also the opinion of my comrades in the 'Sonido 3' combo. Although I have not yet gotten into the swing of things, I believe that, as time goes on, I will learn some new musical notes. In the meantime I will go on playing my instruments as a mechanic."

Tomorrow, if the enemy should make a move, these men will be responsible for making sure that the country's tanks and armored transport vehicles and the rest of the combat equipment will advance in perfect condition, seeking victory which will not escape them.

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CSM: 1010/1409

MANEUVERS, ACTIVITIES OF 130-MM UNIT DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 24 May 81 pp 34-37

Article by Pablo Nua Nua: "Firing the 130's")

[Text] Everything happens in just a few minutes. The clouds of dust raised by the passage of the vehicles still fill the air as the soldiers jump from the vehicles and begin to manhandle the artillery pieces into position for action.

Several days ago, the members of this 130-mm gun unit were practicing out in the field. At that time, the small units had done their firing practice, as planned. Now, with all elements combined, the unit is completing an important training phase.

The idea is to check on the degree of training and combat readiness attained by the servicemen individually and by the units, together.

On this particular occasion, the 130's had reached the end of a prolonged stay in the field.

This is precisely why measures had been taken quite some time before in order to prepare the personnel for the successful accomplishment of the mission.

The organizations of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] held meetings and prepared work plans, spelling out specific assignments for each militant in support of the various maneuver bases.

At the permanent installation, prior to starting out for the field, conversations were held to cover the various aspects of this operation. There were also meetings specifically with the gun commanders, drivers, and the rest of the specialists, relating to the functions they would be performing.

Lt Aldo Rojas Mendez credits compliance with the planned aspects for a decisive part of the satisfactory results achieved.

"The unit's cohesion," said the officer, "as well as the high combat spirit and the attitude of the servicemen undoubtedly were the key to this triumph."

"Some activities involving political and party work were carried out. To mention just a few, I might say that we periodically analyze our progress in planned implementation, as well as competition check ups so as to stimulate the outstanding individuals. An example of this was the ceremony awarding the 'Key of Five

Victory' commemorative medal to a group of officers who participated in that operation and who shared the task and missions facing the rest of the unit in the field right now."

In the course of our conversation, Lieutenant Rojas told us that the exercise was dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs Victory. To hail this great achievement, a large-scale propaganda and agitation plan was devised and it rapidly took hold of the unit personnel.

"The competition carried out helped us in providing impetus for the accomplishment of combat training activities included in this particular phase," concluded Lieutenant Rojas.

Lengthy march movements, the outlining of various situations, changes in combat orders, and practice firing from the move were some of the aspects of these maneuvers.

The various unit commanders repeated the orders with the resonance of a powerful echo, characterizing the dynamism and assurance with which the young artillerymen and commanders accomplished their missions.

"Battery halt! Battery will prepare explosive round, impact fuse, No 2 charge--elevation--azimuth--direction of observation--be prepared to commence firing as of..."

The gun commanders responded with precision to the command given by the officer in charge at the firing position after supplying their crews with the firing data. And then came the response: "No 1 gun, ready!--No 2 gun, ready!--No 3 gun, ready!"

Just a few moments passed before the order was issued for a particular piece to open fire--and it was picked by the battery commander himself.

And when he ordered "Fire!" we were able to see pure joy on the faces of the members of the second piece in the 3th Battery. From the Of they congratulated us on the magnificent results of the firing we had done.

The gun commander, Sgt 3rd Class Jose Antonio Petureta, PFC Emiliano Unzueta, the gun layer, and the rest of the crew, made up of Pvs Juan Carlos Torres, Lazaro Llerena, Julio Veltia, Lazaro Crespo, Francisco Diaz, and Carlos Quintero, at the top of their lungs shouted a slogan which they had gotten ready for that moment.

During maneuvers, the team spirit with which the units carry out their activities is an important point in the attainment of good results. The success of the 130's was to a great extent due to that.

During the operation, the commanders and officers, the sergeants and the enlisted men in the field demonstrated the knowledge they had acquired as well as the mastery of modern combat equipment which the revolutionary government had placed in their hands.

To illustrate the above statement, we might mention many examples of self-denial and hard work by quite a few members of that unit. These qualities are summarized in two comrades who are constantly being talked about.

Sgt 1st Class Orlando Diaz Bravo and PFC Roberto Noa Montero. The former is a gun commander and the latter is the communications squad leader.

"I have been a gun commander in this unit for 2 years," Sgt 1st Class Diaz began our conversation.

"My crew did outstanding work during battery firing practice," he continued. "We pledged to achieve this result before going out into the field."

When we asked him for his opinion on the maneuvers, he replied:

"You always learn something new during maneuvers. In particular, they helped me among other things find out just exactly up to what point I can accomplish my combat mission, plus the other tasks that come up."

"On this particular occasion, specifically," he added, "all comrades were inspired by a high sense of responsibility and assurance in the performance of their duties. I believe that the moment promotes the increase in cohesion and the commitment of each and every one to be well prepared to defend the socialist fatherland under any circumstances," Diaz concluded.

Next we met with PFC Roberto Noa, a youngster who joined the FAH in 1979 and who has had a chance to participate in various maneuvers since then. Since his work had received high praise, we questioned him about some details.

"One of the things that, in my opinion, helped us achieve the skill level we have achieved was the work done by the base organizations of the UJC with the mass of servicemen."

That was the first point made by PFC Noa who, in addition to his military duties, is the secretary of a base committee and a member of the UJC Committee in the next higher unit.

"When I told you that the work of the UJC is good," he continued, "I am talking in terms of the quantity and quality involved in the planned activities and in the work actually done. Some of the most important efforts were made in support of the basic tasks involved in the maneuvers, plus socialist competition and recreation through competitions, bouts, meetings, readings of communiques and other things."

In conclusion he pointed out that the results of all of this effort is positively reflected in the state of discipline and enthusiasm.

There were new commands to indicate a change in the situation which is why the commanders and soldiers were getting ready to carry out the assignments received. The gun crews right away moved the pieces out of action and hitched them up to the vehicles again. These fighting men of the people will now move on to other parts of this vast firing range as they carry out the combat operations required by the dynamics of these maneuvers with precision and firmness, as if they were facing a real enemy.

At all times, there was a firm belief in victory. This is why the gunners of the 110's were able to win once again.

UJC FAR UNIT RECEIVES AWARD; COLONEL SAUCEDO PRESIDES

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 10 May 81 p 34

[Article by E. Alberto: "A High Honor"]

[Text] The Banner of Honor of the Union of Young Communists was awarded to Military Unit 1184 in a solemn ceremony held on the unit's parade grounds and presided over by Col Armando Saucedo, first deputy of the head of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and member of the Central Committee, and Col Arnaldo Tamayo, first commandant of Cuba and Latin America and an alternate member of the party's Central Committee.

The Banner of Honor, the highest award that the UJC presents to outstanding groups in the organization's work, was officially awarded on 3 April by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Isaacio Diaz Campos, member of the National Committee of the UJC, spoke at the ceremony and emphasized the stable, consistent work of the organization in Unit 1184, work that has always been crowned by satisfactory results in the different inspections. Furthermore, the youth leader recognized the effort made in carrying out combat and political training plans and emphasized the effectiveness of work plans and their continuing support for command tasks.

The resolution describing the reasons for the awarding of the Banner of Honor to the military unit contains information illustrating the quality of the work of the leadership committee of the UJC in recent years. In 1966, the unit had only 23 members. Today, the figure stands at over 130 comrades in the ranks of the organization. During the past emulation period, the unit selected 15 FAR vanguard members and 60 vanguard members of the general staff. Some 95 percent of the members were awarded the First Congress Award and 97 percent the 11th Festival Award. The unit's UJC groups have earned all the bonuses, banners and prizes granted by the organization's National Committee.

The young members of Military Unit 1184 promised the High Command and the leadership organs of the UJC to work with even more energy and quality in order to deserve and maintain the honor of the Banner of Honor.

Two Opinions

Col Daniel Arriolles Beltran: "I believe that the reasons for this success of our young people lie in the political work done in the unit. For us, constant attention

to human problems is an inviolable principle. This explains the emergence of a tradition that is passed from soldier to soldier, and soon the new members will make the triumphs and achievements of the unit their own.

"The party and the UJC are two basic weapons of the command. Our youth organization, which today has won the highest recognition of the UJC, enjoys great prestige among the soldiers and means a force of enormous effectiveness in meeting problems and difficulties that might appear.

"Our work method is based on exigency, fair exigency that is applied steadfastly to the standards of military life, because one cannot try to apply regulations to our possibilities, much less adapt them, but rather, the opposite is true. We must transform our conditions, work tirelessly, so as to be able to comply with regulations. We are advancing along that path, and it is comforting to know how the soldiers meet difficulties with determination and overcome them, how they enthusiastically take up their tasks, no matter how difficult they might be or appear to be."

Sgt Maj Ernesto Oseto, member of the leadership committee of the UJC: "Our leadership committee is relatively new, although some members have good experience in leadership work in the organization. Our main task is to work with young people, to bring them into the missions of the UJC and see that they enter our ranks, without neglecting the prestige of militancy. With the same vigor aimed at our growth, we apply proper sanctions when necessary. The command has placed great confidence in us and we intend to continue to deserve it. Our work plans are always directed in that sense.

"The news that the National Committee of the UJC granted us the Banner of Honor filled us with joy. Parties were organized and the young people felt very stimulated. Our work will now be guided by that enthusiasm and we shall fight to continue to merit such a high honor."

11,064

CSO: 1010/1407

MENCADA MAGAZINE 15TH ANNIVERSARY RAILED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 10 May 81 p 55

[Article by Jose Cazanaa: "Its 15-Year Fight"]

[Text] It was at precisely this time 15 years ago that the Cuban people faced a marked threat of imperialist aggression known as the May crisis. Men and women all over the nation, independently of their age or occupation, temporarily abandoned their daily duties to take up arms and occupy their places in the trenches.

In the midst of that state of alert, which was neither the first nor the last, for we are still practically in the same situation, the High Command of the Ministry of Interior decided to create an indispensable vehicle of orientation, information, education, agitation and propaganda in order to transmit the necessary information to the troops in that institution.

That was the cradle or historical framework of the birth of EL MENCADA, an original name given to what at that time was a simple, modest tabloid, one that in a matter of months would become a journal of high visual and technical quality and content. A backward glance at the early editions shows the purpose of the content: the summons to combat and timely information.

The task of the journal's founders was not at all easy. A group of comrades, most of them without experience in journalism, took up the job of carrying out the mission assigned by the High Command of the prestigious institution.

In order to accentuate even further its symbolic nature, linked to the luminous name of the revolutionary dawn, the publication simultaneously abbreviated its original name and began to be called MENCADA. The organ of the Ministry of Interior thus assumed the great responsibility of living up to its name, of fulfilling its meaning, of being consistent with the historic mandate of Mencionada.

From the very beginning, the publication has been -- insofar as possible and within the bounds of the iron discretion demanded by the institution -- a faithful reflection of the multifaceted, complex tasks carried out by the Ministry of Interior, outstanding among which is the privileged and enviable task of the men and women who must occupy a vanguard trench in the fight against the enemies of the revolution.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, in his far-reaching report to the Second Congress of Cuban communists,

Fidel analyzed the work done by the Ministry of Interior during the broad period and then examined the barriers that led to a weakening of effectiveness in some areas.

In the face of difficulties and efforts -- which never affected the front against the counterrevolutionary enemy, where the fighting spirit and its impressive effectiveness never flagged -- active work has been pursued with positive results and progress, he said. Fidel continued:

"We are fully confident that the fighting men and women in the Ministry of Interior will continue to strengthen their ideological training and combat preparation every day."

The existence of MIRCABA has accompanied the Ministry of Interior in its ascending line of ideological, political and technical training. In order to become what it is today, the original group fought and overcame its inexperience. New comrades, some with professional training, contributed their efforts and forwarded a maintained policy of training, whose fruits were rapidly visible in the publication's pages.

At the same time, there is increased cooperation for the different lines of work of the ministry and the direct, constant orientation of the party in the institution, which has made it possible for the content of the journal to be improved in quality and to respond to the objectives that constitute its raison d'être.

Throughout three decades, these elements, along with the efforts of many persons both in the same task, have made MIRCABA a complete journal with its own personality, suited to its editorial purposes and the individual characteristics of the institution it serves.

MIRCABA now has a definite profile that singles it out as a vehicle that proposes to contribute, and does, to the work of political and ideological education and training of the ministry's combatants and people in general, for it has circulated among the population over the past 5 years for educational purposes.

MIRCABA is working ever harder to become an effective means of reporting on aspects of interest to the High Command and the political leadership of the institution and the rich fighting tradition of its members: generals, officers, sergeants, troops and civilian workers, and to become a link between the ministry and its military forces.

In keeping with its thematic profile, the journal chooses as its continuing task that of improving the awareness and political knowledge of its readers, spreading the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the fight fighting traditions of the members of the Ministry of Interior.

It also serves a broad sector of information in reporting on the struggle against international violence and through its materials, shows how one fights and evaluates that different of aspect of the capitalist past which the socialist nation inherited.

One matter that is a constant source is the continuing battle waged by state security organs against the different types of imperialist aggression, from the most subtle and concealed means of ideological diversionism to open, blatant aggression.

In addition to these fundamental tasks, the journal proposes to report on the daily happenings of the organization, its news, the daily work of combatants, recording to the maximum extent and with the greatest possible depth the activities and life of the Ministry of Interior.

One of the most noteworthy aspects is that graphics have played a decisive role in the personality of our fraternal colleague MINCADA. Proof of this is that in its issues, there are always good covers, photographs and illustrations. Some of its suggestive and artistic covers have received prizes or honors in national graphics competitions.

Moreover, the articles do not lag behind and many of the chronicles, reports, accounts or narrations have helped the periodical to be well received by its readers. In their daily craft, many staff members have managed to make literature in such difficult genres as police reporting and using material that later became part of books.

The history of MINCADA is nothing more than the very history of the Ministry of Interior, whose 20th anniversary will be celebrated on 6 June. It has waged grand and heroic battles and has even greater battles before it, guided by the same spirit with which it faced the date of 5 May 1966, the date of its birth, during a time of constant threats, when it would embark upon the difficult task of starting a new publication with projections whose current depth and magnitude were perhaps impossible to imagine at the time.

14,000

(50) 1010/1400

WAGE REFORM IN LIGHT INDUSTRY REPORTED

Reunion (Havana) in Spanish 15 May 81 p 33

Interview with Minister of Light Industry Manuel Millares de Santa Quintana; date, time and place not given.

Text: In 1980 we made progress in the implementation of wage measures, especially in the textile sector and, more recently, in the ready-made clothing sector. The objective is for wages to bear a more direct relation to the results of employees' work, and for greater stability in the labor force of these sectors. The measures, along with the implementation of the General Wage Reform, we can have benefited more than 65 percent of our workers; in some cases, there has been a significant increase in workers' income. There has also been an increase in the average general wage, which is one of the causes of higher costs in our enterprises. Individually, however, there will be positive economic results in the immediate future because of greater productivity and lower costs for training and education of personnel. The latter costs had risen markedly because of a high turnover of personnel in our factories. This also affected the quality of production. Another important development that should be pointed out in terms of the incorporation and stability of the labor force is the recently adopted wage measures, which include trial periods for the payment of personnel in training.

Despite this important progress, we must stress that we have not been efficient enough in the use of more advanced systems for remunerating work, in the implementation of measures, or in the establishment of the General Wage Reform in certain enterprises. We should speed up the application of these measures with calculated precision, and with precision, particularly with respect to the piecework payment system, and its payment, particularly with respect to the piecework payment system, and its payment, particularly with respect to the piecework payment system, and its payment. There should be time, and in that way for workers to understand and calculate. There should be time, properly calculated standards, without constant revisions and there have been approved, except for changes in equipment or in technological conditions.

We must ensure that we also work the next years the goal. We must reward those who produce the best results for society. But the use of the piecework system requires greater technical knowledge and better organization on the part of production workers. In that manner the piecework will not work at other purposes. If there is no quality control, because we will have a lot of waste and a lot of waste, it will be achieved at the cost of quality, or in the payment of quality.

"In this regard, our leaders should be prepared in the enterprises and establishments, because the Ministry and the Union have decided to promote this payment system, following the guidelines we have received. Of course, the characteristics of each sector must be taken into account. But we are moving in that direction, whether it be collective or individual piece rate payment, or payment by agreement, we will implement a system of payment in accordance with the yield of physical units, and no one should hinder that system."

87,9

7001 0010/1405

REVIEW OF FINANCE STATE COMMITTEE HELD

Revised Summary in Spanish 12 May 81 p. 33

(Article by Raul Lopez)

[Start] In earlier reviews of the meeting to assess the work of the State Finance Committee (CEF), we covered some tasks that were considered to have been successfully completed, and others that encountered difficulties or were not completed. We feel it appropriate in this third and final note on the meeting, by way of a brief reminder, to point out that in the conclusions it was stated that the CEF had achieved 93.6 percent of the 234 basic tasks that the organization had in its working plan last year.

However, an assessment meeting does not just mean recounting and analyzing history and past behavior; in addition, it means drawing conclusions and experiential from that account in order to improve the quality of present and future work. The final report was written in this spirit.

"The qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the implementation of the CEF working plan," stated Francisco Garcia Valls, head of the organization, "allowed us to reach the conclusion that it was positive. As a result of this critical examination, we are in a position to undertake the work we must do in 1981 and the rest of the 5-year period, until its successful conclusion."

The CEF working plan for this year contains 229 basic tasks, including those that were carried over from 1980 to 1981. The plan was drawn up in accordance with the economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period, taking into consideration the responsibilities outlined in current legislation. All the chiefs of the major organizational units participated in the formulation of the plan.

The CEF will work together with the Central Planning Board (UCEPLAN) to form stronger ties and develop a more reciprocal and fruitful relation between the state budget and the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development. The organization also intends, as part of the implementation of the state budget, to develop its control at the group level, using computer procedures to guarantee that the units approximate means which form the basis of the budget are followed, and that the additional resource savings they entail are actually forthcoming. Moreover, the CEF plans to improve these norms and expand its activities to

include the 1981 Budget, it will also work with JUCEPLAN and the National Bank of Cuba to ensure the formulation of an overall financial plan. Another of the CEF's tasks for this year is improved control of government revenues.

In 1981 the first efforts to finance centralized investments will be made, using decentralized funds from the sale of idle equipment and amortization in the Light Industry Ministry. There will be careful coordination with the Investment Control System which the Bank will begin to apply, in order to gain more experience so that other organizations can benefit in the future, and at the same time expand the application of this system to other funds.

There are just some of the tasks the CEF will carry out. They should make the financial categories better tools for promoting economic efficiency.

It would be impossible to review and comment on all the tasks in the limited space we have, although we are informing the readers that in upcoming articles we will cover some of them. We can state in advance that we will write a series of articles on income and budgetary discipline, because they are so important. We invite you to accompany us in our inquiry.

6/16

CSB: 5016/1405

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF NICARAGUA, MIA COMPARED

Revere DUMEREA in Spanish 13 May 81 p 13

(Comments by Alberto Diaz)

[Text] Once again this column has been placed at the disposal of CARIBI, the Nicaraguan newspaper, represented by its chief of information, Alexis Rojas, who has written the rest of this column. We would just like to suggest that EL NIQUEL of Managua, represented by its editor Pablo Velasco, put on its mask and plastron and carry a good luck charm. This Alexis is a tough competitor.

In the final check of the 1980 evolution program, Nicaro led Mia by seven points. Now we're going on 2 years in a row!

In recreation, we held a sports festival on 11, 12 and 13 March, with some 14 different sports and recreational disciplines, such as baseball, sports fishing (fly), volleyball, basketball, table tennis, athletics, marksmanship, cycling, model airplanes, gymnastics, chess and others. Hundreds of workers and students from this area and other parts of Mayari participated.

We received the once famous baseball team "Los Ruinos de Nicaragua." They played two games and got a thrashing. But the most important thing is that they are on their feet, if you wish, although they are not in top form yet, we think they are quite a match for our team Mia can come up with.

As people such as this festival has not been held in Nicaragua for 12 or 15 years, as far as we recall. The local population participated enthusiastically in all the preparations, including the repair and renovation of the Rafael Orozco Perdomo baseball stadium, the repair of several basketball and volleyball courts, and other sports facilities. Due recognition should also be given to the efforts of the townships Rene Riqui Labor and Maintenance and Mining Services enterprises.

There is already talk of a great invitational baseball tournament, to be called the Rene Riqui Labor Cup. It would be something similar to what is already being held in Mia in the boxing world.

As far as culture is concerned, the history room will be expanded somewhat, to become a museum. The small library that operates there will be moved to a new building. The House of Culture is consolidating its work. A local library, with all the necessary resources, is also being built.

if we had in mind that there is an art gallery in the House of Culture, two small theaters, a museum and even a cultural articles store, it is not surprising that Nicara will shortly claim to have all the requisites for a basic cultural module.

Thus we would be able to respond dynamically to the socio-cultural problems of the region, even with our limited resources, because we are not a municipality. We lose that advantage over us, but that will not prevent us from beating them in this emulation as well, in the improvement of socio-environmental conditions.

With regard to the hotel circle, the situation is as follows: The Reme Rameo Lainez enterprise, through its socio-cultural fund, will undertake the repair and renovation of the large, beautiful building. But the services will be the responsibility of the municipal restaurant enterprise. From now on there will be a sharp difference from the past. The Reme Rameo Lainez enterprise will have a board of directors, in coordination with the union and the mass and political organizations. It will define the policy for using the facilities, oversee maintenance, contribute to internal order and in general direct the activities of the hotel circle.

As you can see, my friend Pedro, Nicara is as hard to beat in socio-environmental emulation as it is in production emulation. I think this message is to keep Moenia from getting discouraged. We congratulate you, at any rate, for your efforts.

For our part--now Pedro is talking--we would like our readers in Frank País and Sagua de Tanamo, municipalities located in the middle of the laterite belt, to write us about recreational activities in those areas. We would especially like to hear about the Guincho and Mojías beaches. So write to us at Circulo de Lectores, DINEMIA magazine, Ave. de Independencia y San Pedro, Plaza, Havana.

agp

YOM: 5017/1405

SANTIAGO UNIT HONORED; PEREZ HERRERO PRESIDES

Revista VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 10 May 61 p 57

[Article by L. L. R.: "Along With the Memory of Murenda"]

[Text] It is a solemn occasion. A unit of the Territorial Troop Militias from Santiago de Cuba receives its combat flag, the symbol of honor, heroism and military glory. It is a reminder to every militiaman of his duty to serve his nation faithfully, to courageously and skillfully defend every inch of native soil against enemies, without sparing his own blood or life itself.

The scene gives the honor double value. It takes place alongside the walls of the old Murenda Barracks, where the generation of the centennial took up the coveted burden that Villena asked of them. It is an afternoon of military, fighting spirit, demonstrating once more that the numbers of the glorious attack have multiplied infinitely.

The call to attention is heard throughout the inner esplanade of the school grounds and with all the proper honor, the gallant, noble national banner is presented. Next, the military anthem and bulletin are heard.

The ceremony is presided over by alternate members of the Political Bureau, Antonio Perez Herrero and Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, in addition to members of the Central Committee, Jose Ramon Balaguer, Luis Alfonso Zapas, Flavio Bravo, Div Gen Julio Cesar Roqueiro and Div Gen Rogelio Acevedo.

Perez Herrero presented the combat flag to the unit and representatives of small units received pennants from other leaders. Shouting "Viva!" at the top of their lungs, the militiamen received their emblems and with their rifles on high, reaffirmed their determination to defend them, just as they would defend their nation, the revolution and socialism.

José Ramon Balaguer, first secretary of the party in Santiago de Cuba Province, described the picture of that unforgettable afternoon:

"With this new example, we observe once more that when it is a question of defending our nation, Santiago de Cuba responds with the same heroism, courage and revolutionary passion that throughout history has earned it the name of the heroic, rebellious and invincible cradle of the revolution. We fight ready to die, but we do not fight in order to die. We fight to win; that is Fidel's order."

PENA GOMEZ DISCUSSES GUZMAN, ELECTORAL CLIMATE

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) declared yesterday that the preservation of democracy "is a necessity in this country," and warned that the disappearance of democracy would cause "misfortunes greater than those suffered by the nation as a result of the coup against President Bosch."

Dr. Jose Francisco Pena Gomez went on to explain that his defense of President Antonio Guzman's government during recent labor strikes had been based upon this conviction.

"If the current government is overthrown," he said, "neither Juan Bosch nor the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) will take its place," but rather "conservative reactionary forces which by their very nature will persecute revolutionaries, including the PLD and Prof. Juan Bosch."

Pena Gomez spoke yesterday on "Democratic Tribune," the radio organ of the PRD. His remarks were primarily devoted to criticism of Juan Bosch's alleged errors and of the PLD leader's "impossible attempt to destroy the PRD."

Pena Gomez also described rumors that President Antonio Guzman planned to seek reelection as being "unfounded," echoing the president's own denial in Santiago de los Caballeros on Monday.

He stated that he had never said that the chief of state had thought of running for reelection and said that the president was "surprised" by these statements.

He stressed that "In fact, the president of the Republic was surprised because I never stated that he told me that he was thinking of running for reelection. Anyway, the president's remarks in Santiago and mine here show that there is no 'inevitable' bond between us as was wrongly stated by Prof. Juan Bosch and certain pro-Balaguer newsmen."

Pena Gomez denied that he was going to run as the PRD vice presidential candidate on the same ticket with the current chief of state running as the presidential candidate, as was stated by Professor Bosch.

Inconsistency, he went on to say, "is the fundamental characteristic of Professor Bosch's actions." He accused Bosch's supporters of "attempting to justify their contradictory behavior by claiming that Bosch is no longer a democrat but a scientific Marxist and therefore not to be held accountable for his previous statements."

The PRD Secretary General conceded that Bosch is a "great national historical figure," and said that he shared this view of Bosch because of the PRD president's role as "a teacher to the generations emerging from Trujillo's catacomb."

Pena Gomez also applauded Bosch for his "recognition of socioeconomic realities, for having defeated the oligarchy in the 1962 elections and for having ruled the nation democratically during his 7 months in office."

"But in spite of all this," he continued, "Juan Bosch's actions during the past few years, which he views as being his most productive, seem to me to be his most erratic and are due to a change in his style of politics, and as he himself has said, he is too old to change."

Pena Gomez said that Prof Juan Bosch should follow the "commandments" laid down in his own book, "The Unfinished Experiment" in which he wrote: "It is incredible the extent to which men are blinded by passion, the absurd lengths they are brought to by their own inability to accept defeat. And I am not referring to ordinary men, but men of culture and political leaders."

Pena Gomez further stated that he had been unjustly accused in PRD leaflets of accepting government disbursements in return for his defense of President Guzman following labor strikes by discontented sectors.

He said he had also supported Professor Bosch for years without being given anything in return, thus managing to maintain his political independence at that time as well as during the current Guzman government. "I have no need to offer flattery, as Juan Bosch has claimed, because it [the current government] can give me nothing that I don't already have."

Pena Gomez said that Bosch's ouster in 1963 was facilitated by the "ill-considered" way in which Bosch dealt with his party. Bosch allegedly "forced the party to abandon its political activities out of a belief that parties should become active only during election time."

He added that Bosch had acted in the same manner in dealing with the peasant organization of the party known as FIDHICA (National Federation of Farmers' Brotherhoods) which he roused by imprisoning its principal leader, Cesar Roque, because Roque publicly threatened to make the Dominican peasants' dream of owning their own land a reality."

The PRD secretary general said that "even the Yankees were aware of this rift between the party and the government in 1961, and Ambassador John Bartlow Martin mentions it several times in his book, 'Overtaken by Events.'"

"Boech had practically destroyed the PRD," Pena Gomez said, and that is why, on the day of the coup, "nobody in this country mobilized against it, except for me."

Pena Gomez went on to enumerate instances in which the FLD leader had made "incorrect" statements and unfulfilled prophecies regarding the failure of the PRD and its ultimate electoral defeat.

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CSC: 9010/1190

MANLEY GIVES PNP TERMS FOR HIS CONTINUED LEADERSHIP

Kingston THE DAILY CLEANER in English 20 May 81 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] Opposition leader, Michael Manley gave a number of conditions for his continued leadership of the People's National Party in making his decision to remain as its head.

A statement issued yesterday by the Party said that in the course of a two-hour speech to 141 members of the governing National Executive Council on Sunday, he set out these conditions as follows:

--That the Party accept and understand the responsibility resting on every Party member's shoulders so to conduct themselves as to make it clear that all persons are welcome in the Party provided they work for its principles and objectives, and that the commitment to a dynamic private sector in a mixed economy is neither temporary nor lip-service but stems from a sincere commitment to a form of socio-economic and political development.

--That there is consensus in support of the tightening for discipline and the review of disciplinary procedures to make it possible to deal summarily with people who break the Party line, cause damage to the Party's name and image or otherwise breach Party discipline.

--That the party brings its will to bear on a complete overhaul of the methods and procedures by which discipline is maintained and enforced.

--That the Party is willing to deal with and even expel members who in the future break the Party line or otherwise act in a manner that damages the good name of the organisation.

--That ideological intolerance must stop so that all members can feel free and have the confidence to contribute to party discussions.

He said that it was important for the Party to be able to distinguish three things: "those factors leading to difficulty which were genuinely beyond the control of the Party and the Government; those factors which reflected manipulation or forces imposed on the Party and the Government; and those factors which could be attributed to errors of one sort or another by the party or the Government itself."

Mr Manley analysed the sort of preparatory work that should be undertaken in the party at this time as a matter of the greatest urgency; and listed as priorities the development of a carefully-worked-out economic strategy which placed major emphasis on expansion of production, successful management and ensuring that there were adequate inputs to support the programmes and in particular adequate foreign exchange.

Mr Manley spoke of the three basic tenets which underpinned Party beliefs and Party activities. These were, he said, the pursuit of the Party's objectives through the willing cooperation of the various classes of the society in a class alliance; commitment to a plural, open and competitive democratic political system; and the commitment to a mixed economy as the most effective way of achieving economic efficiency and just distribution of the benefits of production.

Turning to the future of the movement, Mr Manley said that he did not have to tell the audience that the P.N.P. was not a Communist Party, was not a part of any Communist movement, did not seek to nor wish to organise the Jamaican society on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, nor pursue the strategy and tactics of a Marxist-Leninist movement.

Equally he did not have to remind his audience of the unceasing attempts of the opponents of the P.N.P. to make it the object of "Red smear" and "Red-baiting" Communist propaganda technique going back to the early 1940s.

He pointed out, however, that recent events had tended to lend credence to the charges of the opponents of the movement because insofar as the general public perception was concerned a certain blurring of the distinction between the P.N.P. and the local Communist movement had occurred.

CAMPUS BLACKOUT LACED 'RABBITAGE BY PROFESSIONALS'

KINGSTON THE DAILY GAZETTE in English (1 May 81 pp 1,11)

(BRIEF) Report police went to the main campus of the University of the West Indies yesterday as the university administration said it was convinced that saboteurs had come close to blowing up the entire campus, during a strike last week.

U.W.I. Vice-Chancellor, Mr A. E. Preston, said that there was no lead or real guarantee as the police or persons responsible for a four-day black-out, which led to heavy loss of food and severely curtailed campus activities.

Dr. de Preston said that the evidence suggested that the ripping out of electric supply on the campus was not an accident, and was done deliberately by various or persons unknown.

In a letter to members of staff, he said: 'It was now reasonably clear that the act of sabotage which disrupted the electricity supply to the campus over a four-day period last week, was carried out by professional and that buildings, property and lives could have been destroyed.'

Police investigation

Some 100 University and College workers today went to the main campus of the University of the West Indies to see the damage done by a four-day strike when the electricity stopped, and the West Indies Union of University Teachers (W.U.T.), have issued a statement condemning the action.

Reports from the campus are that the campus electricity supply was disrupted on May 14, 1981, on Thursday, May 14. The disruption lasted for four days, May 14, 15, 16 and 17, causing heavy loss of food and severely curtailed campus activities.

Dr. de Preston said that on May 14, 1981, at 11 AM, from the time when a strike began, the main campus of the University of the West Indies was in a state of chaos. The main campus of the University of the West Indies was in a state of chaos. The main campus of the University of the West Indies was in a state of chaos. The main campus of the University of the West Indies was in a state of chaos.

The Vice-Chancellor said that it was the opinion of the experts that the hole was made by professionals. He said that the entire university could have been taken up "or there would have been bodies (if the students) lying around" in view of the high voltage, according to the experts. The matter has been reported to the police, he said.

Same Interview

Decision to request a strong police presence on campus at this time was prompted by the "out of control" the fact that anti-long examinations have begun, and a request for better security by the Guild of Under-graduates, the University explained in a news release yesterday.

AMC 1987

NEW LEADER SEEKS THREAT TO LABOR MOVEMENT SINCE ELECTION

Cite THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 May 61 p 1

(P) The president of the National Workers Union, Mr R. D. Thompson, has called on the trade union movement to be alert to what he described as "new and insidious threats" to the movement and the working class of Jamaica.

Mr Thompson gave the address at the 1961 congress of the Union of General Administrative and Supervisory Employees (UGASE), an affiliate of the NWU, on Sunday, May 10, at the New Kingston Hotel.

He said that the threats were contained in a series of articles and letters in the press and in certain public utterances "by some eminent persons" whom he did not name. He said that the threats became evident since the elections of last year.

The NWU president said that those being influenced included the free trade union movement, the organized workers, the unemployed, the new and young labor force and the working-class people of Jamaica. He also drew attention to proposals in the new constitution which the government was negotiating with the International Monetary Fund and asked the Congress to consider all the implications of the plan.

The Congress elected as its first president Mr Felix Smith, acting president and acting secretary of the National General Workers Union. Mr Victor Foster was elected vice-president, Mr James Thomas, general secretary, and Mr Richard Harrison, assistant general secretary. Mr James Thomas, Mr Sam Taylor and Mr R. D. Thompson were elected members.

Other members elected were Mr James Smith, Mr Leonard Smith, Mr David Smith, Mr James Thomas, Mr Arthur Davis and Mr J. Tugwell. The Congress also elected as its general secretary, the joint officer of the NWU, and also elected as its assistant general secretary, the joint officer of the NWU.

STAGA REPLAINS NEED TO SILENCE ON WAGE INCREASES

KINGSTON THE DAILY NEWS 21 May 61 pp 1,11

(Excerpt) Prime Minister Edward Seaga said on Saturday night that for the Government to increase the wage fund for public sector employees, his administration would have to print unbacked money--"a short cut of lunacy" which would lead to a higher rate of inflation.

The alternative to printing money would be to lay off some 10,000 workers in the public sector, thereby saving some 240 million, the Prime Minister said. The government would not follow that path. Mr Seaga said as he addressed the annual dinner of the Nationalist Patriotic Movement at the New Kingston Hotel, Rastaford Boulevard, St Andrew.

Responding to the revelation of the Government's wage offer of a nine per cent increase to some 500,000 public sector workers, Mr Seaga said that the Government had set a target of three years in which to balance the Recurrent Budget and to strive to do so. It would have to keep a tight lid on expenditures while working to improve revenues.

"When we speak of keeping a tight lid on expenditures it means principally keeping a tight lid on increases in wages in the public sector, because wages in the public sector are the cost of our revenues. There is very little else that we can touch in that sector," Mr Seaga said.

In further support of the Government's wage offer, he said that the Recurrent Budget for the period 1960-61 was \$1,000 million after debt servicing, and that for 1961-62 it was \$1,150 million. The difference between the two figures was \$150 million which was mainly the amount set aside for wage increases. "It must," Mr Seaga said, "only be the Government had been able to curb the level of growth in the Recurrent Budget which was the cause of the dilemma in the current financial management of the country over the past several years."

Mr Seaga said that, despite a Recurrent Budget which shows an element of balance, the Government would provide for a wage fund which was larger for the 1961 year than for the 1960 year. The Recurrent Budget was "perpetual," in the sense that we "can never look forward to the day when we can balance it once again."

CTM SUBMITS DOCUMENT ON ECONOMIC DEMANDS

PLAZA Mexico City NOTED in Spanish 1920 (MT 11 Jun 81)

(Text) Mexico City, 11 Jun (NOTED)--The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) believes that the economic deterioration which has a negative effect on the standard of living of the people should be stopped without delay. This is stated in the document on the national meeting for the development of industry, trade, distribution and other services which was handed to President Jose Lopez Portillo yesterday by CTM leader Fidel Velazquez.

This document, termed as a valuable contribution from the labor sector and as the conclusion to a number of meetings sponsored by the CTM since 1976, states that inflation in recent years has reduced the real income of wage earners while nominal salaries have increased. The study made by the labor groups through the CTM shows that more than half the labor force is still unemployed or underemployed, leading to great poverty.

Concerning the country's disguised industrialization process that includes a deferred marketing mechanism which adds an excessive burden to the national economy, the CTM notes that "far from representing abundance and low prices, it translates into a decline in real income."

The CTM also tells the president in this document that the uncertainty of supply in the consumer market continues and speculation in the market's operations persists. It also stresses that this industrialization process which was aimed at eliminating the social waste inherent in underdevelopment, became a process designed to meet the demands of the upper and middle income social strata.

In its 40-page document, the CTM says that its concentration on a handful of areas, this industrialization strategy made regional and sectorial imbalances more acute, altered the terms of foreign dependence and subordinated the agricultural and other sectors for the sake of growth.

Moreover, the CTM says that the worker's basic social rights such as education, health, recreation, housing and recreation, should reflect the capacity of the economy, which is to provide for the welfare of all the country's inhabitants.

091175

SAUDI ARABIA INVITED TO CONFERENCE--Jiddah, 3 Jun (NOTIME)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky have invited Saudi Arabia to participate in the North-South Conference of Chiefs of State, scheduled to take place in Mexico next January, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) announced here today. To that effect, Lopez Portillo and Kreisky have sent a joint message to the King and the prime and deputy prime ministers of Saudi Arabia, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, the agency added. [Text] [FL031749 Mexico City NOTIME in Spanish (728 007 3 Jun 82)]

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ARTICLE CITED IN NEED FOR REVOLUTIONARY CULTURAL POLICY

Page 100 & 101 in French Mar 81 No 649, pp 7-19

(Text) The Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture publishes a bimonthly magazine, *NICARAGUA*, which, in the May-June 1980 issue, devoted an article to the part which cultural policy plays in the revolution, entitled: "The Difficult Road of the Revolution: The Ideological Party." This article, signed Salvador Arce, takes into account various work sessions in which members of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front (Arce is one of them) participated, along with comrades of the Ministry of Culture, and intellectuals, artists who were linked "with the struggle of our people at the time of the assumption of power," and who are "have been working for seven months under the Sandinista revolution."

Ideological activity

It is asserted that it is not hard to establish "a revolutionary cultural policy" (p. 100).

According to SALVADOR ARCE, "by nature, an ideological activity" is "complex, multifaceted, involves, and comprises the values, ideas and systems of a society." (p. 100). "Ideology," in Nicaragua's case, "has clearly defined its value." It "comprehends the social, economic and political situation." It has "succeeded in grasping the historical causes which determine its ideological values," and "on the basis of this understanding," it assumes a clear position in the face of these values.

But, "by definition, ideological activity is greatly compromised by the existence of the individual as a human individual, has been recognized as such, and this is the main place where ideas are disseminated and the historical process is transformed." (p. 100).

Therefore, the author calls on policy-makers to "define a clear position."

The author, however, does not explicitly mention the fact that the "ideological activity" of the Sandinista Front is not only a "human individual," but also a "collective" and "political" entity. He does not mention the fact that the "ideological activity" of the Sandinista Front is not only a "human individual," but also a "collective" and "political" entity. He does not mention the fact that the "ideological activity" of the Sandinista Front is not only a "human individual," but also a "collective" and "political" entity.

defining the correct strategy and tactics to conquer our immediate enemies, assume power, and set up our revolutionary process."

What Marxism taught the Sandinistas was "what they had to 'overthrow' was economic oppression." But it also taught them that "on this economic oppression stood a structure of ideological values which, through the educational system, through the communications media, through culture, was in charge of developing, maintaining and reproducing the criteria which were the outgrowth of economic injustice. All of the cultural activity of the system was designed to justify this economic injustice to the eyes of our people, to keep our people away from an analysis of the economic problem which they were enduring."

The Ideological Battle at the Time of the Struggle for Power

The importance of ideology explains why, in the struggle to attain power, the Sandinistas sought not only "to improve the living conditions of the workers, to support their demands, and thereby to create the material conditions that would facilitate their incorporation into the struggle for total liberation." They also acted on the struggle on the ideological front.

"The nation's folk music, a continuation of protest, against 'diers' and the dis-
tressing music that was being provided in our schools."

"Against the single poetry which takes pleasure in mingling words so as to present them 'pleasantly,' we lifted poetry with revolutionary content."

"Against bourgeois theater we lifted drama reflecting national reality."

On the field of ideological battle against the hardened, anti-people theorists of the Church, we placed them themselves reading out of the Vatican Journal which spoke of a new attitude to the Church."

"Against historical falseness, we picked historical truths and against heranging humanity, we asked the emphatic statements which tell the truth about our revolutionary struggle."

"We emphasized the message concerning the Church and its Vatican Journal. It was
what many leaders wrote right here about "the recovery of the Church through
the revolution in Nicaragua." (ART & TEXT, May 1986.)

From the strategic level with four areas: military, economic, political and
ideological, the Sandinistas realized that "the most difficult obstacle that
they had to overcome in the great struggle for a new Nicaragua and for a new kind
of people was the ideological identity in which the people in the whole were steeped."

From here they drew for themselves "a universal historical truth."

Against Ideological Power

It is relatively easy for revolutionaries to take over economic and political power. But, according to Herbert Marcuse, "the hardest thing, the one that takes more, is taking over ideological power in a society." (1)

Our revolutionaries have to struggle "against 150 years of foreign domination", against "the ideas, values, and systems that were imposed on us by the American company, which crushed our native, indigenous values"; and against the effects of the ideological domination of the United States.

"We have to start the struggle against a whole injection of millions and millions of dollars in technological means for the transmission of an ideology which keeps people under the yoke."

"We have to start the struggle against the techniques of the movies, television, music; against all of the modern techniques which have made it possible for a series of ideological values incompatible with our reality, incompatible with our interests, incompatible with our social movement, to be brought in and considered normal in our country, in our society."

1 Revolutionary Culture

The objective is to create a new Nicaragua in the image of Sandino: "the man who does not think of others before himself," "the man who rejects corruption, who takes himself to be a part of a community... the man who takes pride in being of humble origin, in having ideals anchored in the broadest internationalism... who gives sacrifices and lives in rage, but whose dignity is expressed in the fact that he tries to defend the sovereignty and dignity of his country."

To create this new Nicaragua, it is necessary to develop an anti-imperialist revolutionary culture with a new national content, a democratic culture, that is to say a culture in which "all of the people must have access," not only as consumers of culture, but as producers, a culture moving in the direction of workers and peasants who produce the culture and consequently create the conditions for its own survival.

The areas in which national thought has progress can be seen. As long as the present is a larger system for the distribution of food and goods, there would not be progress in culture. There would not be any people. But there have been progress in creating the conditions of culture. In the past, before these basic economic conditions, there was progress for all things, and the production of culture, and other things were progress for the future. The past, could it not, just as well be said that culture was progress in the past as it is in the present. And that the most democratic productive work is the work of culture workers.

(2) That the task in culture is not only to create the past of revolutionary progress, but also to create the future that will be a revolution, and that the past and the future are part of the same revolution. (3) That the past is not only the past, but also the future, and that the future is not only the future, but also the past.

By means of comedy, romance and music!

The revolutionaries' view

"We work for the ideological values of land, and not the culture of the Purple Turtle."

"We work for the maintenance of artistic quality, but let me and all remember that all is not well, if the workers and peasants do not understand it!"

PLAZA had better believe himself, and quite a few others along with him!

He said that the one who paints or writes a poem, who publishes a piece of work, who composes a song, should think about the extent to which our people can be helped to become transformed."

At the House of Juan-Pablo Latta and the headquarters of his army, many were suggestively focused on Halkorbe, who, if asked for his opinion about a work, received inquiries in the House of Juan-Pablo, saying that there were his good friends.

At the same time, it was said and written that never had the audience to put forth such a high standard of sensitivity of the masses, literature would never have any one higher than "Halkorbe's no-va-t-en-quite."

THE
END

BRIEFS

WARRING AGAINST 'NORTH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM'--Prague, 5 Jun (CITEA)--"We call the world public's attention to the fact that any armed aggression against Nicaragua or any other Central American state would seriously endanger world peace," member of the National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua Jose Ramon Alvarez said here Friday. In an interview to CITEA the head of a Nicaraguan youth delegation (currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia, highly appreciated the solidarity and aid provided to the people of Nicaragua in their struggle against dictatorship and now in the reconstruction of their country by youth and peoples of socialist states. He stressed the necessity to consistently oppose the aggressions of North American imperialism directed against national liberation movements, and the world-wide threat of the Reagan administration against the people of Nicaragua and other nations of Central America. Jose Ramon Alvarez also highly appreciated the significance of the support of socialist states, particularly Czechoslovakia, in the education and training of experts who will help in the reconstruction of Nicaragua's national economy after their return home. (Text) (LASHOLIN) Prague (TV in English 1519 GMT 5 Jun 81)

02:175

PROBLEM IS CONTING UPDATES--The calm atmosphere we experienced for months after the control of identification papers that followed the assassination of Juan Carlos Sanchez in Asuncion was broken yesterday morning when people on the street were taken by surprise by a spectacular military and police deployment. Without reviewing in detail the reasons that may have caused this procedure--which we mentioned at the time--we must note that it is not advisable to carry out similar procedures particularly when they can be done in a different manner. This situation will not produce any isolation particularly since the people should be spared unpleasant situations. They are not used to this since the country is now experiencing an atmosphere of peace. Routine procedures, like the control of identification papers, will be prudent. Our country, particularly, Asuncion, is visited by many tourists who come to seeking solace. We want them to depart with a good image of Paraguay. It is necessary to find a way so that similar procedures--like the control of identification papers when necessary--are carried out in a more prudent manner and be controlled as possible. [Text] [Editorial: "An Unnecessary Deployment to Control Identification Papers" (PR0913) Asuncion and much in Spanish, 9 Jan 81 (p 11)]

END 001011M

LUMBER COMPANY TO SUPPLY HOUSES TO TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

FLO51801 Bridgetown CANA in English 1711 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 5 Jun (CANA)--Suriname has landed a contract to supply Trinidad and Tobago with 500 prefabricated wooden houses. The Suriname lumber company Bruynzeel, which won the contract, said it would be earning more than U.S. \$5 million when it provides the oil-rich republic with the low-cost houses.

Exactly when Trinidad and Tobago will receive its low-income houses was unclear, but the company is now preparing the first set of 500 houses of an earlier contract with Venezuela for delivery by mid-August. The company said the Venezuelan order had created new avenues of employment, and it hoped the Trinidad and Tobago one would do the same.

Contracts in the past had been awarded by Venezuela, the Netherland Antilles and Jamaica, the company reported. The houses earmarked for Trinidad and Tobago were ordered by the government there.

The recent U.S. \$7 million Venezuelan deal is viewed here as reflecting improved relations between this former Dutch colony and the South American state. The two countries recently decided to enter a joint venture for the development of the fishing industry here, according to the Suriname Government Information Service. The service hinted that Suriname could benefit from the deal by selling Venezuela some of the 50 tons of sardines that South American country imports yearly. A Venezuelan fisheries expert was due here this month for further talks in the venture which was discussed by a Suriname mission--headed by governor of the Central Bank, Ir Jules Sedney--to Venezuela, the service reported.

CSO: 1020/109

ONR GIRDS FOR ELECTION, ISSUES STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 May 81 p 7

[Text]

KARL HUDSON-PHILLIPS, leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction, yesterday issued a challenge to Prime Minister George Chambers for a public debate on any topic on television.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips said he wanted Mr. Chambers to choose his topic, put it in a sealed envelope and hand it to him when he arrived at Television House.

The former Attorney General was speaking at the Lions Civic Centre in San Fernando at the Southern Assembly of his party.

He told the packed hall that it was more than 12 years now that the deceased Prime Minister had not held a Press Conference because he was afraid that the Press would ask him questions.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips then went on to accuse the government of using the television and the electronic media for its election campaign.

He spoke of alleged misuse of television and added that such use affected freedom and fundamental rights of the free Press in this country.

"CONSCIENCE"

He also stated that the ONR's secretary has sent three letters to the television station complaining about that abuse.

At the meeting, the party issued its statement of principles and printed extracts.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips appealed to the membership to get hold of a copy and read it.

He made reference to several parts of the document including the politics of conscience in a just society.

He pointed out that the ONR calls for participation in the decision-making process which is an important part of self-expression.

The individual must therefore be given the greatest possible opportunity to experience this sense of freedom and participation, it was stated.

The ONR says also, according to the document.

"This sense of participation must be exercised at both the political and economic levels without fear of victimisation or reprisal."

"There can be no social justice without this real sense of participation. Without social justice there can be no just society."

"To ensure social justice in a just society, power at all levels of the states must be controlled."

Mr Hudson Phillips said above all that no single indi-

vidual must be allowed excessive power. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Society must be so organised, says the ONR to provide every willing and able citizen a real opportunity for work.

This is central to any social and political concern and is fundamental to the achievement of social justice. This is not merely the concept of full employment to avoid social discontent but more importantly, the satisfying of the need for each individual for psychological independence.

There must be dignity and pride in labour; there must be a proper work ethic—effort and responsibility on the part of the workers.

Our immediate concern must be some real sense of participation in management and conditions of work which are conducive to the well-being of the workers.

The statement adds:

"Regardless of the wealth and society possesses, the human being remains the greatest element and asset in the productive process."

"His physical and moral worth must be recognised and he must be permitted to make his unique contribution. It is necessary to permit the worker to be imbued with a sense of social and moral responsibility for the task of nation-building."

INTERIOR MINISTER REJECTS POSSIBLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY120132 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 10 Jun (TELAM)--Interior Minister Yumandu Trinidad has rejected the possibility of calling for municipal elections in the short run.

This is a subject not yet treated with by the armed forces and it is not being studied at this moment because we are engaged with other political issues, he stated.

A few hours earlier, Enrique Viana Reyes, a member of the Council of State, told the press that the elections for municipal mayors could be the first step toward the reestablishment of political life in the country.

Viana Reyes also stated that each department--domestic geographic division of the country--has its own characteristics, projects and local issues which must be solved locally. In this kind of issue, he stated, the local population should be given the broadest scope of action.

Rejecting these remarks, the interior minister indicated that not long ago the armed forces had submitted a subject for the consideration of the people and unfortunately we feel that we were not understood. The Uruguayan officials are studying a substitution for the political plan rejected in November 1980 by the citizenry in a plebiscite.

Meanwhile, several sectors are closely following the economic development which is presenting some worrisome symptoms, aggravated during the past few days after the economic measures were adopted by Argentina.

Uruguay sells on the international market products identical to those of its neighbor and the devaluation of the Argentine peso has lowered their relative prices.

CSO: 3010/1440

FACILITIES FOR FARMERS ANNOUNCED

PYO91951 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Durazno, Uruguay, 7 Jun (AFP)--Uruguayan Agriculture Minister Felix Zubillaga has announced at the 64th Annual Congress of agriculture and livestock sector representatives that the Uruguayan Government has decided to extend time of payment, reduce the amounts and suspend foreclosures related to debts contracted by the farmers and cattlemen and to give them tax rebates.

Once the official intentions became known the farmers and cattlemen who have been suffering for some time from increasing debts, lack of profit and costs inflation, urged the authorities to implement several additional economic measures and reiterated their confidence in the section of the economic team which is handling the agricultural policy.

The congress of farmers and cattlemen also declared permanent session and empowered the executive board of the Rural Federation to call further meetings aimed at studying the true effects of the measures announced by the government.

The official decision seems to have brought a certain degree of calm in the near-war which government and agricultural producers have been waging for some time now because of what the president of the Rural Federation has called a series of misunderstandings, contradictions, lack of coherence and neglect.

The measures announced by the Agriculture Ministry, which will implement them soon, were received cautiously by most leaders of the agricultural sector.

Rural Federation President Gonzalo Chiarino Milans told the press that "these measures cannot be evaluated on the spot. But at least the fact that they have been adopted means that it is being acknowledged that we have been right in our complaints about our misfortune."

CSO: 3010/1440

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, will visit Uruguay in July as part of a tour of Latin America. He will arrive in Uruguay on 10 July and will stay in Montevideo for 4 days. He will meet with his Uruguayan counterpart, Estanislao Valdez, and other Uruguayan officials. Minister Valdez will return Ghali's visit in August or September. At that time they will sign a tourist agreement between the two countries. [Text] [PY041714 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 81]

PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCING STATE--The Uruguayan Chamber of Industries has reported that one-third of the revenue of the private sector is channeled to finance state activities. It indicated that the amount spent on the state is equivalent to that involved in the foreign trade and stressed that this problem must be urgently solved. [Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81]

IDB GOVERNOR APPOINTED--Planning, Coordination and Information Secretary Gen Pedro J. Aranco has been appointed Uruguayan governor to the Inter-American Development Bank. Economy and Finance Under Secretary Ernesto Rosso Falderin was appointed alternate governor. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2123 GMT 9 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1440

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